

The Newsmakers--

Dr. Donald Patterson:

New trustee elected

By STEVE SMITH

A man with an overwhelming need to do some sort of service not only to his community but also to his fellow man is the impression left after interviewing Dr. Donald Patterson who was elected as a member of the MSSC Board of Trustees on April 2. The interview, much of which was conducted in Dr. Patterson's car after he was called to a local hospital, revealed the concerned character of a man who is beginning a six year term on the board.

Dr. Patterson, a practicing physician in Joplin is a native of the area, having graduated from Neosho high school and SMS in Springfield. Later he attended the University of Missouri medical school and completed his education at Baylor in Texas. He cited his reason for going into medicine as the desire to do some sort of service to his fellow man.

The doctor explained his reason for running for office along similar lines: "I came to Joplin in 1955 just out of the Air Force, primarily to practice medicine and raise a family. I have done my best in my practice and now that my eight children (six boys and two girls) are older I have felt a real compulsion to, in some small way, repay someone for the good education I received."

When questioned as to his family's attitudes toward his candidacy, Dr. Patterson commented that they weren't too enthusiastic after sharing him with medicine for such a long time. His wife, who the doctor said has always aided him in everything he had ever done, supported him completely after finding that he had a true desire to serve on the board. The Pattersons have been married since the doctor's senior year of college.

"I would like to see many physical improvements," Dr. Patterson said in looking ahead at his six-year term. "A new auditorium and stadium are necessities so the college won't have to continue using local high schools for

many sporting activities. I would also like to see a widening of our curriculum and possibly offering graduate degrees. We should make the use of existing state schools whenever possible and have more interrelated activities with MU and other state schools."

When asked his opinion on full state funding of MSSC, Dr. Patterson said that the people need and deserve it. He added that, at the time of Southern's inception, the means of support was a compromise measure. At that time the general feeling was that it was better to have a partially funded four year college than none at all. He also said that he does not approve of petty politics in the Missouri House concerning full state funding and that "Legislators must think of the overall concept of education. Our local representatives have done a fantastic job in their support of MSSC."

The newly elected board member anticipates a "rosy future" for the college in the next few years and anticipates no major problems.

Dr. Patterson does not place the current fad of streaking on the list of problems, saying that it is simply a part of "the foolishness of youth."

Joplin Police Chief:

Kakuske discusses job

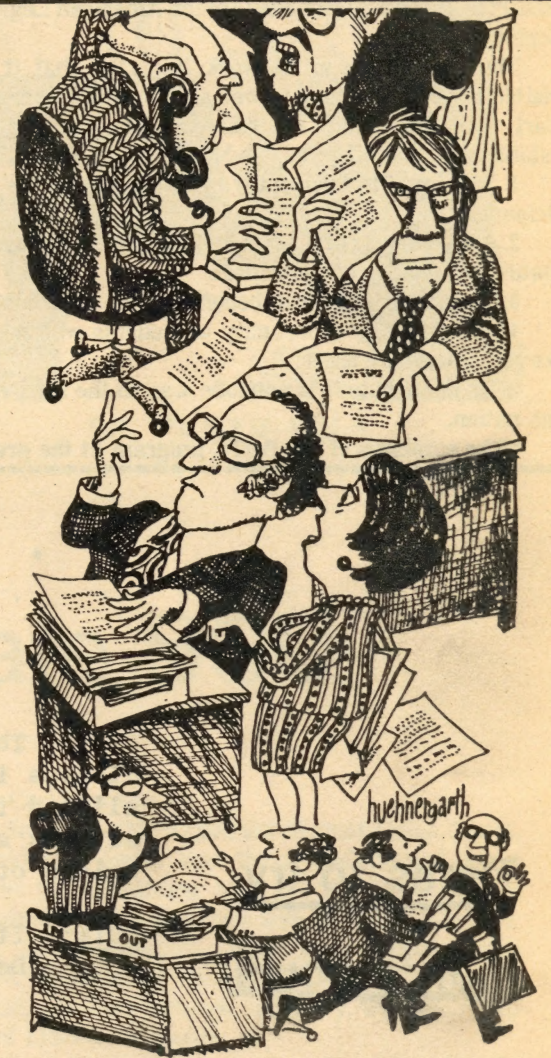
By JOEL PATTERSON

Through a pair of French doors a television beats out a Friday night drama. In walks a large, burly man. His face is rugged and he looks like a police chief except for the white tennis shorts, shoes, and shirt he is wearing. "Is that loud enough for you in there?" he calls, knocking on the windowed doors.

As he seats himself in a winged chair near a fireplace he is followed by a lazy-looking beagle and two or three children. "You kids go in the other room," he says and they scramble away as the dog hovers near the chair. An attractive woman offers wine and disappears.

Lighting a pipe, Bernard Kakuske projects the image of a man who values his free time. One wonders what type of man is a police chief and what type of man this police chief is. The full head of curly, auburn hair, the trimmed mustache, and the easy talkative manner don't seem to fit the stock picture of a man responsible for the enforcement of the law.

He begins talking of his job and the 2½ years he has spent as head of the Joplin Police Department. He touches on his duties—budgeting, directing operations, evaluating performance, and being the person responsible for police activities. Questioned about the biggest problem he has fulfilling these duties, Kakuske pauses, looks at the floor; the dog lumbers away; "It's not dealing with the criminal...This is off the record."



THE WATERGATE STORY...page 10



BRIETZKE DIRECTS SHAKESPEARE...page 26

(Continued on page 5)

Remember to vote this week! It's your duty!

Details on candidates begin on page 7.

Campus ROTC unit studied

Recommendation that an ROTC unit be established on campus has been made by a special committee of the Robert S. Thurman Post, No. 13 of the American Legion in Joplin.

The committee, in its work, reported that it had visited Missouri Southern as well as units at Pittsburg and Carl Junction, and determined five reasons for establishing a similar unit at MSSC:

1. The benefits financially and otherwise to the participants.
2. A broadened curriculum and faculty to improve the status and quality of the college.
3. Economic and other benefits to the community.
4. Providing an opportunity to students who wish to pursue a service career.
5. To contribute in a patriotic way to the security of the nation.

"The emphasis of the ROTC program at the present

time is on leadership and preparation for civilian life," the report continues. "Every participant in the program would be benefited by such instruction and training."

Stating that the status of a college is enhanced by an ROTC unit, the committee report cites waiting lists for such installations throughout the country as showing the high value attached to the program by other colleges.

"It indicated a well-rounded course of study, and to the service-oriented student, male or female, and especially to the graduates of our junior ROTC schools a chance to forward progress toward a rewarding career," the report says.

The committee reports that a nearby college has eight instructors furnished by the government, and some courses offered are of general interest and open to any student.

"Not to be overlooked," the report goes on, "is the contribution to the local economy. Assuming 100 students

in the senior program who receive \$100 per month plus such other benefits it adds up to \$200,000 which is spent with local businesses such as automobile dealers, retail sales, and service organizations. Faculty contributions would be in the neighborhood of \$100,000."

The Legion then concludes that establishment of an ROTC unit would be "a contribution to national defense, and in addition it could lead to an improvement in the patriotic spirit of the entire student body and faculty. The Legion needs to make no apology for this attitude."

Reporting that there is no apparent change in the position of the Trustees-Regents, faculty, student body or community since consideration of a unit began four years ago, the Legion reports that the only change has been an increased number of colleges applying for units.

Student response is considered the most important point in winning a unit for the college.

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

SPRING SEMESTER 1974

May 13, 14 and 15

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three-day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he has four examinations in one day, he should contact the Dean of the College for permission to shift one examination.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1974

	<u>EXAM SCHEDULE</u>
Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1974

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1974

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 a.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Evening division instructors will administer final examinations on the following dates: Monday, May 13 -- Tuesday, May 7 -- Wednesday, May 8 -- Thursday, May 9

INSTRUCTORS FOR EVENING CLASSES

Please inform your classes that the College Union Bookstore will be open for evening division students ONLY from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., May 7, 8, 9 and 13 to check in books. Emphasize that each student must clear with the Bookstore and Library before grades will be issued.

Times to try
men's souls:

***Exam
times
are
here***

From among 68 candidates:

Belk named dean

Dr. Floyd Belk has been named vice president for academic affairs and dean of the faculty of Missouri Southern.

Dr. Belk was selected from a field of 68 candidates for the position. He has been serving as acting dean since the death last Augst of Dr. Edward S. Phinney.

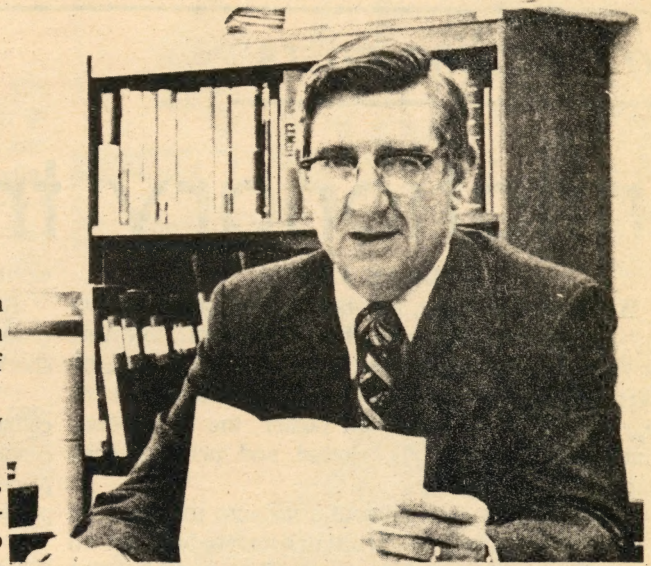
With MSSC since August, 1966, Dr. Belk first served the College as director of admissions and institutional research. He was named assistant dean July 1, 1972.

He received his doctorate in education administration from Oklahoma State University in 1966. He is a graduate

of Joplin Junior College and holds two degrees from Kansas State College of Pittsburg. He taught in the Joplin public school system for several years. He is a native of Joplin.

Dr. Belk served a four year term on the Joplin City Council and was mayor pro tem.

As acting dean of MSSC durig most of the past year, Dr. Belk was responsible for the formation of the Committee on Change which is investigating ways in which to make the College more responsive to the needs of the students and the Colege district.



DR. FLOYD BELK

MSSC sophomore:

Wilson heads state BSU

Robert Wilson, a sophomore psychology and sociology major, has been elected president of the state Baptist Student Union according to Leonard Roten, adviser of the MSSC Baptist Student Union group.

Wilson was chosen for the high office at a recent meeting held in Kirksville.

Wilson is currently serving as president of the MSSC Baptist Student Union and is a member of the First Baptist Church in Carl Junction. He has also been selected as the evangelist for a four man evangelistic team to tour the state of Missouri for ten weeks of youth revival work.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Don Wilson of 112 Cooley

Drive in Carl Junction.

Referring to the MSSC Baptist Student Union Group, Roten said that Joplin was the second largest group present at the convention with 24. The University of Missouri at Columbia was first with 26 representatives.

Other officers elected were Pam Burton, vice president, Southwest Missouri State College in Springfield, and Marsha Smith, secretary, William Jewell College of Liberty, Missouri.

Dr. Leland Easterday is the faculty adviser for the MSSC group.



ROBERT WILSON

Commencement:

Rep. Taylor to be speaker

Congressman Gene Taylor of Missouri's Seventh District will be speaker for commencement exercises at 7 p.m. Saturday, May 18 at Missouri Southern State College.

Commencement exercises will be in the College Gymnasium.

The number of prospective candidates for graduation is 375. There are 131 candidates for a bachelor of science in education degree, 95 for a bachelor of science degree, 54 for a bachelor of arts degree, 89 for an associate science degree, and six for an associate arts degree.

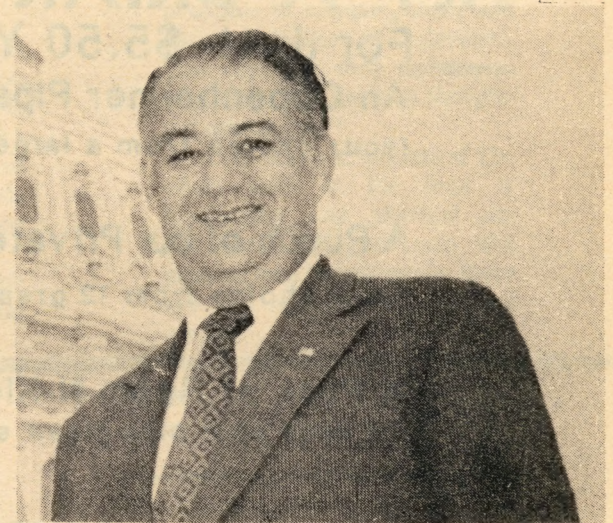
The list includes both December, 1973, graduates and May, 1974, graduates.

Rep. Taylor, 46, is a former member of the College Board of Trustees Regents, and is serving his first term in Congress.

A native of Sarcoxie, Rep. Taylor attended Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield, taught school for three years, and is owner of the Gene Taylor Ford Co. in Sarcoxie. He also served as mayor of Sarcoxie and is a past president of the Sarcoxie Board of Education.

Married, with two children, Congressman Taylor has long been active in Republican politics and was instrumental in the establishment of Missouri Southern as a four-year college.

Elected to Congress in 1972 with 64 per cent of the total vote in the federal election, Rep. Taylor serves on the Public Works Committee and the District of Columbia Committee. He is a member of the following subcommittees: economic development; energy; public buildings and grounds; water resources; business, commerce, and taxation; and education.



REP. GENE TAYLOR

Psychology offers new degree

The psychology department will offer a bachelor of science degree, beginning next semester. Currently only a bachelor of arts degree is available. This requires 32

hours of psychology, 10 hours of a language, and a supporting area consisting of 15 hours in a natural or social science. While the general education requirements are the same, there are important differences.

The new bachelor of science degree will offer greater flexibility and will be more oriented toward practical application in the occupation. It also is satisfactory for preparation for graduate school.

The new degree requires 31 hours in psychology with the same required courses plus physiological psychology and six hours in seminar, including experimental design.

The degree also requires another important change. While the foreign language is deleted, the emphasis is shifted to natural sciences, math, computer science or law enforcement. Twenty hours are required in one of these areas, beyond the general education requirement.

This degree will offer several advantages, especially to those strong in science and math but weak in language. It will offer greater practicality for the student wishing to

'Chart' contents praised

Marks of distinction for outstanding coverage and content and for editorial leadership have been awarded The Chart in national judging by the Associated Collegiate Press.

Praising The Chart for "excellent thorough coverage of all campus events, especially through treatment of 'trends' through in-depth reporting," judges gave the newspaper

short of the coveted All-American rating. Four marks of distinction are needed for that rating.

Speaking of news coverage and contents, judges said: "The Chart gets news from everywhere. One gets a sense of being presented with all available news! Thorough reporting is one of The Chart's greatest assets."

Singled out for special mention were in-depth stories by

Claudia Myers on the energy crisis; by Debbie Weaver on the comet Kahoutek; by Tony Feather on general sports activities; and by Ron Hiser on "the fabulous fifties."

Commending "outstanding writing" in The Chart, judges commented that "it's obvious that all of your reporters have received proper training in basic news writing techniques."

In gasoline costs:

Inflationary trend expected to slow

By BRUCE FINLEY

Within the last year, gasoline and oil product costs have been increased by as much as 51 per cent. However, according to some national oil products publications, by this summer or early fall, prices should stabilize and even though they will be somewhat higher, the tremendous inflationary trend will be slowed and perhaps even stopped.

Gasoline will be more plentiful because marginal oil wells are becoming more profitable to produce the oil needed for production of gasoline. There is one major problem area. Oil company refinery capacity.

Because of numerous gas wars around the nation for the past several years, many refineries were declared obsolete. They could not produce a profitable product, and were closed. To build a new refinery takes three to four years. Today, this problem is greater than the crude oil shortage.

Another major problem area, in so far as the public is concerned, is our Federal Energy Office allocation program. Some major oil company leaders have harsh

words for the mandatory allocation program.

Robert Sharbaugh, Sun Oil president, said the federal crude allocation plan is contributing to the gasoline shortage by building "a roadblock to expanded imports."

"Under the present program," said Sharbaugh, "a company such as Sun is expected to purchase foreign crude at high prices, sell it to competitors at much lower prices, and charge its own customers higher prices for products to make up the difference."

"Should we succeed in making sufficient crude-oil purchases to bring our refinery operation to capacity, we would be required to resell 95 per cent of the additional supply to other refiners. The balance of 5 per cent that we could retain would permit us, at the maximum, to increase our available supply of products for our customers by less than one per cent," he said.

Mobil chairman Rawleigh Warner cited the allocation program as an example of a lack of coordination between Administration and Congress that has helped hold up efforts to solve energy problems. Unless Congress changes the program, he said, easing of the shortage

affecting urban and suburban motorists isn't likely.

"This litany of false starts, half starts, and reverses is hardly conducive to the planning and committing of large sums of money in a risk business," Warner said. "Unless the various agencies of government can get together to forge a true national energy policy, we will not be able to mount the massive program needed to make this country essentially self-sufficient."

FEO repented quickly to the barrage and proposed several concessions to refiners in its allocation rules.

It said it would consider exempting imports above 1972 levels from the allocation program, providing immunity from allocation for crude imports by any refiner over and above his first quarter of 1974 supply estimates, ending requirements that majors sell to other majors, and giving preferential treatment to small refiners handling less than 75,000 b-d that would allow them to receive allocations to raise their supplies to 1972 levels.

"The present rigid provisions of the crude ... program are cheating the very problems that we anticipated," said FEO chief William Simon.

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EXPERIENCE!

Public relations studied

The Sub-committee on Public Relations, composed of faculty and students, has been appointed by the Committee on Change to look into possible changes needed to improve the public relations activities designed to enhance the image of the College.

Realizing that the creation of a favorable public opinion towards MSSC is the joint responsibility of the college's administration, faculty, students, and staff, the Sub-committee is investigating means of obtaining more involvement in the public relations process by these groups and the coordination of news dissemination to the interested public. Dr. Julio Leon is chairman.

One area under investigation is the utilization made of the resources available to campus groups through the Office of Public Information. Among the preliminary recommendations by the Sub-committee for the better utilization of the Public Information Office (PIO) are:

1. Each organizational group on campus (administration, divisions and departments, Greek organizations, clubs, etc) should have someone in charge of Public Relations for the group. This person would be alert to any developments, activity, achievement, etc., in his group that needs to be publicized in the media.

2. The news item will be communicated by the organization's PR person to Mr. Ron Robson, director of the PIO, as to WHAT, WHEN WHERE, and WHY so that he can write up an appropriate news release to the media. Mr. Robson operates out of two offices and can be reached in the morning at Room 201, Hearn Hall, phone ext. 206; and in the afternoon at Room 103, College Union, ext. 210.

3. That the subject of how to utilize the PIO resources be discussed in the next Faculty Orientation Conference.

4. That a chapter on Public Relations (and ways of using PIO) be added to the Faculty Handbook.

5. That additional resources (funds, full-time personnel) be made available to the Public Information Office, and that only one office (with enough space) be used.

Other areas under investigation by the Sub-committee on PR are the creation of a permanent Committee on Public Relations which will be charged with responsibility for studying public relations for the college on a long-term basis and the coordination of all efforts to inform the public of all that is good at MSSC; a weekly issue of the Chart; TV programs, etc.

Kakuske discusses job

(Continued from page 1)

whoever it is on the radio is reading from a list of locations randomly selected by that station. They're playing a sort of confidence game with the public, too."

The chief reaches for his glass. Here is a man with a wife and children, and a master's degree; an ex-teacher and a published writer—why police work? "A long time ago I made a bad decision," he states, flashing a smile at his wife who has quietly seated herself on a sofa. They both laugh.

Actually, Bernard Kakuske enjoys his job. To him it has been a real challenge. Before making the final decision to resign as chief of police in Beloit, Wisconsin, to take over the Joplin post, he was assured freedom in managing the department. In the process of "straightening up" the department it was necessary to fire some officers and Kakuske replaced them with college trained policemen.

"We have been able to vastly upgrade the quality of the force," the chief explains, "Before we started trying to improve the department, several higher ranking officers did not have even a high school education. Now we have quite a few with college degrees in police work as well as in sociology and related fields."

He taps his fingers on a marble-topped table at his side and shifts in his chair. "It's exciting."

The dog returns and a son and daughter have joined Mrs Kakuske on the sofa. A bit more wine, another bowl of tobacco and the subject changes. With what spare time he has, Kakuske enjoys hunting, fishing, tennis, raising children, ("Beating people in games," the daughter interjects. "I'm just competitive, Gretchen," the chief good-naturedly returns.), reading and listening to music.

"I enjoy classical music, particularly Russian and Baroque, as well as certain rock music and some country and western." What rock music? "These may be old fashioned, but I like Dylan, the Beatles, Simon and Garfunkle, Denver and the Stones. Dylan especially. I consider him the poet-laureate of the sixties. He was able to express feeling that I think a lot of people had but were

unable to express themselves."

Preferred authors are usually philosophers and include Jeremy Bentham, Sartre, ("Sartre articulates well"), Machaevelli, Heineken ("philosophically based science fiction"), Rompa, Kipling, Service, and Lenny Bruce. Kakuske relates his experience to Machaevelli's The Prince.

"Basically Machaevelli states that in political situations appearances are more important than the realities. What the public perceives the situation to be is going to be the most important factor in any specific circumstance. You can't place your activities in full view of the public and expect to hide reality and cover mistakes, however, and I have a tendency to keep the departments accomplishments and screw-ups open to the public eye."

The chief pauses and mentions getting up early that morning for a 6:30 tennis match. Moving forward he says, "I enjoy my work. No two days are alike. Adventure, romance...or something. But if I had a free choice I think I would make a damn good fishing guide. Fishing and having time to read and write. But you can't feed the kids with that kind of money. Besides, I know I'd miss police work."

Now the children bounce against the stairwell on their way to bed, the chief excuses himself, and the dog curls up under a desk.



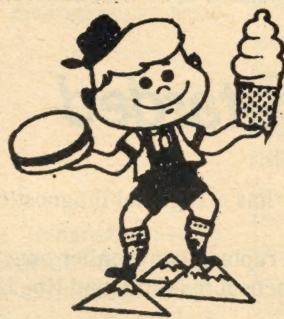
Mrs. Annetta St. Clair, assistant professor of political science, took a "dare" and participated in this year's Bike-a-Thon. To raise money for projects of the Youth Association for Retarded Children, the Bike-a-Thon was a 30-mile route through Joplin. Mrs. St. Clair, challenged by members of CIRUNA, rode in the Bike-a-Thon, but for how far?—well, far enough, to win CIRUNA members' respect.

'Chart' . . .

(Continued from page 1)

As for editorials, the ACP said The Chart had "very readable, sincere editorial approaches to campus, state, and national issues of relevance. Your editorials show seriousness of purpose and use well thought-out persuasion."

Only major criticisms of The Chart were in the area of typography and physical appearance. Judges said the printing was "amateurish; there are too many typographical errors."



Mr. Swiss

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Economy facing disaster

By RODNEY ZERR

A nation stricken with the torment of economic distress, has created a situation, unprecedented in the history of that country.

The situation is real, and it is right at home, in the U.S. An economic Inflationary Recession is the paradoxical title coined it by the economists. What the economists have entitled is the state of the U.S., caught in the midst of a business economy slowdown bordering on recession, and accompanied by inflation.

Unfortunately, economists can reach accordance only on what to call it, and that is basically where the agreement ends. Questions still unanswered by economists are: "What caused it? What is a possible solution? What does the economic future hold for our people? These issues, hence, are the center of growing involved debate and are within the national spotlight.

The bulk of the blame for the economic recession, has been placed upon the economists. Comparable to former national economic crisis, economists have again divided themselves along the line of outlook. Hence, economists tend to be divided into three basic schools, those who are optimists of-the-road. The basic dilemma comes not from the concrete statistics, but from unsettled frames of mind of the economists.

Looking briefly at each school of thought one finds:

The middle-of-the-roads, who believe that the economy will decline the first two quarters, then gain slightly the remaining two quarters.

The optimistic economists, who look for a sharp second half recovery.

The pessimistic economists, who see a continual decline throughout the remaining portions of the year.

Earlier this year, president Nixon had stated that there would be no recession in 1974. The addition of this issue has unfortunately led economists to base their economic prognostications relative to their individual political affiliations. Consequently, heated economic debates might more accurately be termed heated political debates. This development has led puzzled businesses and corporations to seek out new sources of economic research.

In search of the truth, businesses have turned to an arbiter of controversy, the National Bureau of Economic Research. Although the bureau was not established for the purpose of predicting economic trends, it has been invaluable in the analysis of peaks and valleys of the business cycle. In coping with the problems of the business cycle, the bureau has been successful in developing a working definition of recession. The bureau, then, has defined recession as two or more consecutive quarters of decline in the "real" gross national product.

The gross national product, or G N P is the sum of all goods, and services produced in the country, corrected for price increases.

Present polls conducted by the bureau are prophesizing a grim future. The latest figures released by the bureau indicate almost a 50 percent chance of a recession by June of this year. The bureau does not release figures for the second half as the accuracy of such predictions is quite low.

The National Bureau of Economic Research, thus cautiously watches every fluctuation in the economic cycle. Of special interest to all in the G N P. For every one per cent drop in G N P economists predict an increase of one-third of one per cent in unemployment. At the current recessionary trend, an additional million Americans could be jobless by the end of 1974.

Other than evaluating unemployment to a high level economists see a bright characteristic of the recessionary trend. To the eyes of the economist, the recession may "correct" inflation by curving the demand for goods and services to a level compatible to supply.



... and the rate of inflation continues to climb.

Civic bond issue due

By STEVE MESSICK

The haunting question of the future Joplin civic center still prevails, but a July 2 bond issue should settle the matter once and for all.

The talk of a civic center started ten years ago. In 1964 a proposed regional activities center to provide a better facility for community events was sited in Landreth Park, but defeated in a bond issue vote in that year.

During the years 1969-70 a group of concerned citizens began efforts for another project in which Century Center was used as the name for the proposed facility. The Century Center was planned with the idea that it would be finished for the Joplin Centennial in 1973. That project, proposed for downtown Joplin, died in a controversy in which urban renewal was voted out 5,130 to 4,032, which killed the Century Center.

In July, 1972 the City Council and Chamber of Commerce set their five-year plan or the Chamber's Task Force '78 Committee, which consists of five major goals for the Joplin area. The main goal is the much needed Civic Center. These goals are planned to be met between the years 1973 and 1978.

A 35-member committee to study the proposed civic center for Joplin was appointed by the Mayor and City Council.

Dan Staley III, motor car dealer, and sub-committee chairman within the Chamber of Commerce that had been studying the need of a civic center-convention complex, was appointed chairman of the city's convention-civic center committee. Other members of the committee are Joplin business men and interested citizens.

The civic-center committee decided on a three-unit facility for public use, consisting of a sports arena, a theatre-type auditorium and a large assembly area that could be used for a variety of meetings, exhibitions and conventions. The triad shape is preferred by the Committee for the Civic Center.

The Civic Center Committee conducted a survey of the people of Joplin to gain some idea of support for the Civic Center. The results of the survey were very enlightening to the members of the committee, and showed them the citizens of Joplin would give their support in aid of the Civic Center. According to the survey returns there are three locations which are being considered. In order, they are: central business district, Range Line area and Dover Hill area or Landreth Park.

The committee is now waiting for the location site for the civic center. Dr. Robert Miller of MSSC is studying certain areas for the proposed civic center. After this step is completed the civic center seems to be well on its way to becoming reality. The voting is tentatively set for Tuesday, July 2 when the fate of the civic center will be decided.

MSSC possible site of school for retarded

Construction of a new state school for retarded children on the Missouri Southern campus remains "a strong possibility," according to a spokesman for the State Department of Education.

Pending before the Missouri General Assembly is an appropriation bill that includes \$140,593 for planning, technical services, land improvement, and land acquisition for the construction of such a school in the Joplin-Neosho area.

But Missouri Southern sometime ago made an offer of land on campus and most of the students attending the school would be from the Joplin area.

"Therefore," the spokesman said, "it remains quite likely that MSSC would be the site of the school."

When constructed, the school would cost an estimated \$1,171,000. Building of the school would be subject to later

appropriations.

Missouri Southern already has a regional diagnostic center for mentally retarded.

The proposed school would replace two smaller ones, No. 48 at the old Eagle-Picher school building, and No. 22 at Neosho.

CEC chapter initiates activities

The Missouri Southern State College student chapter of CEC's (The Council for Exceptional Children) is a newly organized chapter. The twenty-five members have been quite active since the meetings began in February.

Among some of their activities, some of them have been the State Convention at Osage Beach, Mo., the National Convention at New York City, New York with Bunny Ferguson as the chapter's representative, the Bick-a-thon, the Special Olympics, and raising all kinds of donations for the Cerebral Palsy Clinic and Lincoln School for the Mentally Retarded, both in Joplin.

At the April meeting a new slate of officers were elected for the 1974-75 school year. They are as follows: President - Beverly Housman, President Elect - Diane Vanci, Sec.-Treas. - Margaret Nielson, and Publications - Marilyn Gordon. The installation of all new officers will be held at the May 3rd meeting.

Those wanting to join CEC's can do so by contacting any of the new officers or by contacting Ms. Hilda Richardson, Special Education Instructor.

Today's is year's final edition of 'Chart'

This is the final edition of The Chart for the current school year.

Though classes do not end at the College until May 10, The Chart staff is exhausted! And its members need time to refresh themselves and prepare for their final examinations.

publication of a May 10 edition virtually impossible.

The staff appreciates the cooperation it has received this year, the honors it has been awarded, and the respect among professional newsmen it has gained.

When it returns in the fall, The Chart promises to be better than it was this year.

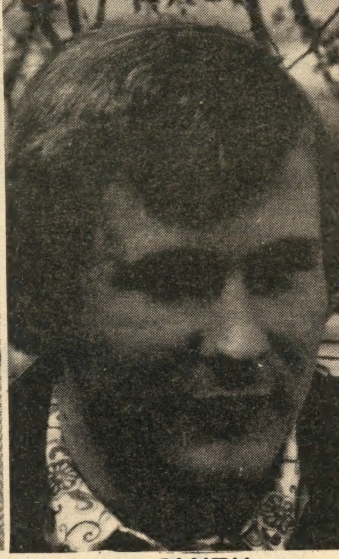
College voting today and Friday to determine Senate officers



CLARK



MILLS



SMITH

3 seek presidency of student senate

Bob Mills
1624 Pennsylvania
Junior
GPA - 3.91

Honors and Awards: "Who's Who Among American College and University Students; member of Phi Theta Kappa National Honor Fraternity; Dean's List; Dean's Scholarship recipient; Russell Belden Memorial Scholarship recipient."

Qualifications: "President of the Junior Class; member of the Student Senate; President of CIRUNA - two years; member of the State Board of Directors of the Associated Students of Missouri (only recognized statewide student group); co-chairman of the MSSC-ASM Steering Committee; student member of the Scholarship Awards Committee; Secretary-General of the MSSC Model Security Council; Chairman of the MSSC History Conference; Legal Counsel for the Midwest Model United Nations (a national student conference held annually in St. Louis); delegate to the House of Representatives of the Missouri Intercollegiate Student Legislature in Jefferson City."

Remarks: "In the past year, the Student Government of MSSC has made important advances. The Student Senate is more active and more responsive to student needs now than it has been at any other time in the three years I have attended this school. I feel it is important, not only to continue this trend, but to expand it. Some important beginnings have been made. A constitutional amendment which will be presented to the student body will recognize the Student Court and give it the power it needs to function. I support this amendment. I also support the efforts being made to establish a campus radio station and a day care center for the children of students. I will work to see both of these instituted. The Student Senate's work to get rid of apathy on campus through Fifties Week, Mining Daze and the

Participation Awards has also been important. I think this should be continued.

In addition, there is one area of the Student Senates's responsibilities which needs to be expanded. Every student should feel that he can come to the Student Senate with any suggestion or any problem and get action. I feel it is important for the leadership of the Student Senate, and particularly for the President of the Senate, to go out and seek the opinions of students, the uninvolved as well as the involved. I would consider it my responsibility to build the confidence of the student body in their student government as well as to see that diverse views were represented."

Phil Clark
3636 E. 7th
Sophomore
GPA-3.75

Honors and Awards: "Senate-two years; Mining Daze Committee Chairman; Student Involvement Committee Chairman; Student Affairs Committee Chairman; 50's Week Committee Chairman; Academic Policies Committee; Editor of Chart; member College-student Publications Committee."

Qualifications: "Knowledge of school policies, officials, students, etc."

Remarks: "I've been involved in Student Government for two years and I'd like to have a chance to institute some programs and ideas that would make MSSC a better school and at least somewhat easier to life with."

Ken Smith
824 W. 6th
Junior

Honors and awards: "Senate two years; Grievance Committee for two years; member of Mining Days Committee this year; assistant editor of the Chart;

(Continued on page 8)

This section of The Chart is designed specifically to inform you, the voting body of Missouri Southern State College, about the candidates for today's Student Senate and College Union Board elections.

Today are primary elections, with run-offs scheduled for Friday.

Together the Senate and Union Board control about \$25,000 of student funds, and yet many times students find themselves voting for persons they've never heard of, or even worse, not voting at all.

An aware voting public, electing qualified students to fill key positions will do more to combat apathy on this campus than all the films, contests, and dances in the world.

This is your college. You decide who runs it and what is done with your money. Keep this in mind and vote today and Friday with all the serious thought and purpose this election demands.

Information sheets have been provided by the candidates and were furnished The Chart as candidates filed these forms.

Endicott, Rose seek CUB chairmanship

Doug Endicott
R.R. 4, Box 577, Carthage
Junior
GPA - 2.5

Honors and Awards: "Delegate to the National Entertainment Conference in Houston, Texas, in February 1974; represented MSSC at the NEC Regional Conference last fall; member of the student-faculty Athletic Committee; delegate to the Missouri Intercollegiate Student Legislature in October 1973."

Qualifications: "1973-74 Films and Recreation Chairman of the College Union Board; member of the CUB-Senate Mining Daze Committee; sub-committee member of 1973 Homecoming Steering Committee; 1974 Homecoming Steering Committee Co-Chairman and Chairman of the Major Attraction; 1973-74 Vice-President and 1972-73 Treasurer of the College Republicans; member of the Society for the Advancement of Management."

Remarks: "When elected last year as Films and Recreation Chairman, I knew little about the workings of the CUB. After a year on the board, these are some of my thoughts and reasonings why I am running for chairman: During the past year I tried to create a film program that would include something for everyone. I am happy to say that attendance was very good. We have had more people at some movies than we've had at some of the most expensive events the CUB sponsored. What I would like to do as Chairman is to try to guide and encourage an activity program that, in all fields, will have something for everyone. Also, I wish to create more involvement of the student body in campus events. The top attendance at any CUB function in the past school year was about 800 (and not all were students). With an enrollment at Missouri Southern of almost 3,000, this should indicate that something is wrong. In attending the NEC National Convention a few months ago I made many new contacts with agencies and also picked up some ideas that other schools use. I also became aware of block booking, which can cut costs on major events considerably. The many experiences I've had and the knowledge gained from the

successes and failures of the CUB throughout the past year have made me feel that I can help make the CUB function to its best and fullest capacity. I will dedicate my time and effort to try to create a better activity program and help to make students aware of where their money is being spent."

Kevin Rose
Box 244 (Alba)
Sophomore
GPA - 2.5

Honors and awards: "Two years on Student Senate; secretary, Sigma Nu Fraternity; "Big Brother" of Lambda Beta Phi Sorority."

Qualifications: "Active in school functions through government and interest groups. Willing to devote time and energy to the job. Informed of CUB activities."

Remarks: "I feel that only if students become involved in student affairs can they benefit from those experiences. I wish to help build a better social atmosphere with the help of the other CUB functions."

for Secretary, Senate

John Gary Rader
1805 Jackson Ave.
Junior
GPA - 3.79

Honors and awards: "Vice-president Phi Theta Kappa, 1972; Vice-president CIRUNA; President International Club; contributor to WINGED LION, 1973."

Qualifications: "Junior Student Senate; appointed Secretary-Treasurer of Junior Class, 1974."

Remarks: "The office of Secretary of the Student Senate requires time and a measure of devotion I feel I can supply."

for Vice Chairman of C.U.B.

Kevin Herd
117 E. Hall
Carterville
Junior
GPA-2.8

Honors and Awards: "Attended the National Entertainment Conference at Houston, Texas in February 1974."

Qualifications: "Freshman Class President; sophomore Class President; Vice-Chairman of the College Union Board; Homecoming Steering Committee 1972-74; previous contacts with agents."

Remarks: "I wish to be elected: So that my past years of experience and contacts may be used to help any new members. To try and bring good entertainment to the campus that will appeal to a majority of

the students. Also, to achieve a working relationship with the administration in order that it will be a unified effort of the whole college. Finally, to let the students know the finances of the CUB and do my best to inform the students of activities on the college campus."

Wayne Martin
503 Lone Elm Dr.
Junior
GPA - 2.33

Honors and awards: "Member of Sigma Nu, officer for two years; Navy veteran."

Qualifications: "Treasurer for two years in Sigma Nu."

Remarks: "I wish to be elected to improve quality of student entertainment."

Melvin Wilson
Men's Residence Hall
Junior
GPA-2.5

Honors and awards: "District 16 football selection."

Qualifications: "Vice-President, Afro-American Society; Vice-President, Lettermen's Club."

Remarks: "As time goes on things are constantly changing, but for some strange reason things never change here at Missouri Southern. I'm for change, and if I'm elected I will do my best to bring about a change here that will benefit both you and I."

for Senate Treasurer

Nancy Kathryn Schweiger
Women's Residence Hall
Junior
GPA - 2.54

Honors and awards: "Student Senate — Sophomore."

Qualifications: "Currently member of Student Senate; High School Secretary-Treasurer at Mt. Vernon."

Remarks: "I wish to be elected because I want to become more involved in the student government of MSSC."

for Vice President, Student Senate

Jon Johnson
2510 Rosedale
Junior
GPA - 3.89

Honors and Awards: "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; Phi Theta Kappa Honor Fraternity; Dean's List; Dean's Scholarship ('71-'72); Freeman Johnson Memorial Scholarship ('73-74); Community National Bank Scholarship ('72-'73)."

Qualifications: "Past President - Phi Theta Kappa; Treasurer-CIRUNA; Head delegate -1974 Midwest Model United Nations; Senate Clerk; Vice-president of

Junior Class; "Lion Pride" Marching Band member; member-Learning Resource Center Committee; Chairman - MSSC Model Security Council."

Remarks: "By working with the Student Senate and several campus organizations, I have become actively acquainted with the role of the student in campus affairs. In the past year, the Senate has played an active part towards campus growth and initiated many important steps to aid this growth. It is important for the Senate to continue in its strong position and to work towards a more interested and involved student body, and I hope to aid in the continuance of this policy."

Ed Scorse
RR 8, Box 190
Junior
GPA - 2.2

Honors and awards: "Ugly miner contestant for Zeta Tau Alpha during Mining Daze 1973."

Qualifications: "Sophomore class vice-president — '73; president — '74; member of election, self-study and continuing education committees; active member of Sigma Nu social fraternity."

Remarks: "As an active member of Student Senate I know the needs of the students, and I wish to be elected so I can serve the needs of the students."

for chairman, forum

Paula McWilliams
1426 Jefferson Circle (Webb City)
Sophomore
GPA - 4.0

Honors and awards: "President's scholarship; President's honor roll."

Remarks: "I wish to be elected because I feel I can best understand and fulfill the interests of the student body by bringing what the students want to hear in the area of lecturers."

for secretary, C.U.B.

Celia Johnson
2044 Arizona
Junior
GPA - 2.2

Honors and awards: "Cultural Affairs Chairman; College Union Board 1974 Homecoming Steering Committee."

Qualifications: "Acting secretary CUB now."

Remarks: "I have served as acting secretary for most of this year on the CUB as well as Cultural Affairs Chairman and feel that I know the requirements for the job."

for cultural affairs chairman

Jean Van Zanten
1227 S. Maple, Carthage
Junior
GPA 3.5

Honors and Awards: "Received Soroptimist Award (1974) for Retraining of Women from Carthage Soroptimist Club; Dean's List at the five college I have attended (in Minnesota, Indiana and Missouri)."

Qualifications: "Have reviewed art shows, plays, movies and concerts for newspapers. I have a particular interest and background in music and literature."

Remarks: "I want to see some exciting things happen at MSSC in 1974-75. The past year's events have been great. We need to continue getting top calibre entertainment, and I hope that the CUB will be able to get Nikki Giovanni or Don Lee (blackpoets) next year. I am willing to work very hard on the committee and would be open to suggestions as to what programs others would like."

chairman, dance committee

Jean W. Griffith Jr.
P.O. Box 255
Junior
GPA-3.0

Honors and Awards: "Lifetime member of the United States Band and Chorus."

Qualifications: "For the past semester I have served on the films and recreation committee of the College Union Board. This has helped me acquire a better understanding of the CUB and what it takes to achieve a high-level entertainment which the student body will enjoy."

Remarks: "It will be my goal to increase and improve both the quality and quantity of dances held during the upcoming year. Also it is my intention to encourage the contracting of those rock groups which the students of Missouri Southern State College will enjoy. I will represent, to the best of my ability, the entire student body, and hope they will feel free to express their opinions to me at anytime."

Larry Kamler
1310 W. Daugherty (Webb City)
Sophomore
GPA - 2.59

Qualifications: "I have served on the College Union Board for two months, filling the vacancy of Dance Chairman."

Remarks: "I wish to be elected because I feel that I can represent the student body by bringing the best-suited bands that the student body is interested in. I would also like to put emphasis on big name bands and not on groups that are not on the top but expected to be."

Pamela K. Hankins
Carthage
Junior
GPA — 2.6

Qualifications: "1973 Delegate to Missouri Intercollegiate Student Legislature; 1973-74 Treasurer of the Young Republicans Club; Member of the College Union Board Films and Recreation Committee; presently serving as vice-chairman of the Sociology Fraternity."

Remarks: "Our students are often criticized for being so apathetic of campus activities but the students should not always be the ones to blame; sometimes it is the proposed activities that are apathetic to the students. An event that is "superfantastic" to many students may at the same time be appalling to others. Because there is a diversity of interests on our campus, I believe we need a broader spectrum of speakers. I am well aware that the College Union Board is often scarcely limited in its funding expenditures, but I also believe that we could be getting a more diversity of speakers that would be of greater interest to all students, rather than just a few which has indeed been the case in the past. I will not promise that I can always get the best speakers available because making such promises is rather idealistic, and often unfulfilling. What I can promise you is that, if elected Forum Chairman of the College Union Board, I would to my greatest capacity get speakers that would best reflect the interests of the student body. Your Vote would be greatly appreciated. Thank you."

Smith . . .

(Continued from page 7)

member of the College Student Publications Committee."

Qualifications: "Knowledge of students, school policies officials, etc."

Remarks: "After being on the Senate the last two years I feel like I can now run for president of the Student Senate and get the job done."

Vote!
9 a.m.-2 p.m.

Senate President reports:

Scott Hickam reviews year in office

Students:

As the present reign of Student Senate executive officers come to an end, I would like to begin by thanking you for enabling me to serve you in the capacity of Student Senate president.

Toward the end of the year a booklet will be published showing exactly what the Senate has done this year. I think you will be very surprised at how much work the Senate has actually gone through.

There are three programs begun this year that I sincerely hope that the Senates to follow will continue.

First of all, the Senate has established a branch of the Associated Students of Missouri (ASM), a political lobbying organization comprised of Missouri students of high education. This has been ASM's first year and it is still very much in an early stage of development. But as it becomes better defined and more concretely organized, I look to see it become a valuable asset to the students here. If another period of college turmoil such as

in the later 60s is encountered, ASM will arm students with a much better cause of political action than sitting under trees or marching with people who are more involved in the atmosphere than in the issue.

The second program is the Student Court. Established by the constitution, the Student Court has operated completely dependent of the Senate. If the present amendment is passed, this Court will become an entity within itself with the power to serve as an important check on both the Senate and the CUB.

The grievance routing system has proven itself very worthwhile bringing in a number of pertinent gripes from the student body at large.

The third program is the radio station. Several members of the Senate have done some very serious investigations into this matter. It has been evident that a carrier current station would not be the most conducive type of set-up.

A short-range broadcasting system would serve the students better. However,

expense and FCC regulations will tend to draw out the establishment of a radio station. Hopefully, the groundwork will be laid this semester for future Senates to more fully develop.

I must express the Senate's great debt to the faculty and administration. They have been very responsive to our recommendations this year. Without such responsiveness, the Senate could not function. Compared to other campuses, ours is very liberal in allowing a student voice in administrative decision making. (A study done two years ago regarding such committees as our Vice President for Academic Affairs Screening Committee showed that at that time few colleges were even allowing faculty representation. President Billingsly allowed a student to serve on this six-member committee.)

I offer my praise to him for that decision. While on the subject I also wish to extend congratulations to Dr. Belk on his appointment to the position. Dr. Belk is a man with a firm belief that colleges exist

for students. He has a background of very close associations with students, and I am sure that he will continue to work with them as well in the future as he has in the past.

Concerning this week's elections: Vote! Only by selecting a candidate who will do the type of work you want, will you be satisfied. Thus far the three candidates for Senate President are Bob Mills, Ken Smith, and Phil Clark. All three have something very good to offer in a leadership position. Know them. Know what they stand for, and vote for the one you feel is best.

Before ending this, my final letter to The Chart, I must extend to the newspaper staff, my sincere appreciation for its complete and enthusiastic coverage of the Student Senate.

Thank you again, and be sure to vote.

Sincerely,
SCOTT HICKAM
Student Senate President

for chairman, films and recreation committee

Stephen Holt
1004 Euclid
Junior
GPA - 2.45

Honors and Awards: "Senate-Faculty Academic Policies Committee - '73-'74; delegate to Missouri Intercollegiate Student Legislature; Associated Students of Missouri Conference; Evening College Union Assistant; Prexy Club.

Qualifications: "Chairman Senate Self-Study Committee, Elections Committee Chairman; Junior Class Officer; Senate Secretary '73-'74; Homecoming Committee '74; Homecoming and Subcommittee member '73; Mining Daze Committee; 50's Week Committee; President MSSC Republicans; S.A.M."

Remarks: "I feel that the Films and Recreation Committee has accomplished a great deal this past year. I would like to continue to improve this committee, with several new ideas and approaches. By continuing to keep current films and activities on campus, we can help to keep the students interested and informed, and active in campus activities. I ask for your support in the upcoming election."

Minutes reveal:

Senate studies day care center

April 4, 1974

The twenty-second regular meeting of the Student Senate was called to order at 5:05 p.m. in Dining Rooms A and B of the College Union Building with President Scott Hickam presiding.

Roll was taken with Senators Hutchison, Koscheski, Schweiger, Rouse, Ashley, McGinnis, Green, Davis, House, and Holt absent.

The minutes of the March 28th meeting were approved as corrected.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$4,397.98.

Senators were requested by President Hickam to submit written opinions to be included in the Self Study Committee's booklet on Senate activities.

President Hickam reported student vacancies on two subcommittees of the Committee on Change and asked anyone interested to see him. He also reminded Senators of the upcoming elections and the deadline for filing petitions on April 22.

Linda Dycus approached the Senate with a request for a recommendation and funds for a

college supervised Day Care Center. The Student Affairs committee requested to see a formal budget before funding is discussed.

President Hickam gave a brief report on the progress of the radio station and the film of the Senate and C.U.B. to be used in recruitment and orientation.

Bob Mills reported on the Associated Students of Missouri meeting held in Columbia. The election of the Board of Directors will be held April 27th in Marshall.

Steve Williams introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution for ten minute discussion. (copies of amendment given to each Senator). The proposal was seconded by Terry West.

Terry West proposed friendly amendment to change the figure "4-5" to "3-4" in Section 6. It was accepted.

Curt Betebenner moved for closure of debate, second by Pat Dell.

The motion failed by a vote of 9 For, 16 Against, and 0 Abstentions.

Discussion continued with Tom Hubbard proposing a friendly

amendment to change the figure "3-4" to "2-3". The move was not accepted.

The proposed amendment passed by a vote of 20 For, 4 Against, and 3 Abstentions.

Phil Clark introduced a bill for ten minute discussion. It reads: Be it resolved that the Student Senate recommend to the Administration that in the best interests of the students of M.S.S.C. a Day Care Center for children of M.S.S.C. students be investigated.

The Bill was seconded by Ed Scorse and passed by a vote of acclamation.

Randy Lais introduced a bill for ten minute discussion:

Be it resolved that the Student Senate appropriate \$525 for the purpose of awarding campus organizations under the prescribed guidelines given.

The resolution was co-sponsored by Chuck Mosler and seconded by Jon Johnson. It was passed by a vote of acclamation.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:40 p.m.

Scott Hickam, President
Jon Johnson, Acting Secretary
Stephen Holt, Secretary

Afternoons free

Swimming pool

Mornings, evenings

Summer School

MSSC

Soak up more than sun this semester!

Dozens of courses at MSSC

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Opinion page—but with a host of facts:

Watergate nears the end

By the time The Chart resumes publication in August, it is possible that the United States Senate will be engaged in hearing the impeachment trial of Richard M. Nixon.

At least, circumstances at this time appear to be heading that way. The House Judiciary Committee of the United States Congress is involved in conducting an impeachment inquiry. Their findings will be reported to the full House, and a vote on impeachment is likely.

We do not know what the outcome of such a vote will be.

We do know that the consideration of impeachment grows out of an affair called Watergate. And we think that some of the current rhetoric has helped hide some of the salient points of the whole case.

With that in mind, The Chart offers this summary of the Watergate affair.

Our purpose is to try — to the best of our abilities — to put into perspective as many of the known "facts" of the case as we can in a limited amount of space.

And our purpose is also to remind our readers that if President Nixon is impeached, he earns immediately the right of any accused person — the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

Whatever one may think of Richard Nixon at "this point in

time," this much must be conceded to him, we believe: He has been and is "a gutsy" fighter who deserves the respect of the American people at least for his ability to try to hold things together, to remain in office, and to try to the best of his ability to govern a nation which, polls say, has little confidence in him.

We fervently hope that the rhetoric of hate will give way to rhetoric of reason, that if impeachment comes, the American judicial process must be allowed its course, and that Mr. Nixon will be given ample opportunity to answer the charges against him.

If he is found innocent in an impeachment trial, then let the matter of Watergate await historians' judgment.

If he is found guilty, only one course of action is possible under the Constitution: removal from office.

We would comment further, but we feel that too much has already been said by those supporting the President and those opposing him.

We would only wish that there had been heard from time to time the voices of neutrality and impartiality.

Here, then, are the "facts" of the Watergate affair:

About 2 a.m. on June 17, 1972, police were called by a private security guard to the Watergate complex — a group of exclusive apartments, offices and shops overlooking the Potomac River in Washington, D.C.

Police said they discovered five men inside the sixth-floor office of the Democratic National Committee.

The five men arrested were identified later as James McCord, Virgilio Gonzales, Eugenio Martinez, Frank Fiorini, and Bernard Barker.

On June 19, two days after the five men were arrested, Mr. Nixon reportedly ordered John Dean, then legal counsel to the President, to determine whether any members of the White House staff were involved in any way in the Watergate affair.

Results of that investigation, the President said at a news conference on Aug. 29, 1972, indicated that "no one in the White House staff, no one in this Administration, presently employed, was involved in this very

Involvement of high White House officials was soon to be revealed, as investigation of the five men arrested for the break-in began.

On Sept. 15, 1972, the grand jury returned indictments against the five men, along with E. Howard Hunt Jr. and G. Gordon Liddy.

The "Watergate Seven" were charged with having conspired, beginning May 1, 1972, "to use illegal means to obtain information from the Democratic headquarters," with entering the headquarters "with intent to steal property" and with "intent to illegally intercept telephone and oral conversations."

Mr. Liddy, Mr. Hunt and Mr. McCord were charged with actually intercepting telephone conversations made to and from the Democratic headquarters from May 25 to June 16.

E. Howard Hunt is a former agent for the C.I.A. who had at one time been employed as a \$100-a-day consultant to Charles Colson, special counsel to President Nixon.

G. Gordon Liddy is a former Army officer, F.B.I. agent, onetime assistant district attorney in New York State and an unsuccessful candidate for Republican nomination to the House of Representatives in 1968.

On Jan. 10, 1973, the criminal trial of the seven defendants began before Chief Judge John Sirica of the U.S. District Court in Washington.

At the trial, about 60 witnesses were examined. None of the accused testified. All of them except Mr. Liddy and Mr. McCord pleaded guilty at the outset.

After 16 days of testimony by other witnesses, Liddy and McCord were convicted by a jury which deliberated less than 90 minutes.

On March 23, Liddy was sentenced to a prison term of from six years and eight months to 20 years, and a fine of \$40,000. Liddy was released Jan. 2, 1974 on appeal.

E. Howard Hunt was sentenced to eight years in prison, plus a \$10,000 fine. He was released Jan. 2, 1974, on appeal after serving more than 10 months.

James McCord, Jr., was convicted and given a sentence of one to five years, but is free on bond while appealing.

Bernard Barker was sentenced to 18 months too six years. After serving a little over a year, he was freed Jan. 4, 1974, pending appeal.

The other Watergate defendants drew sentences of one to four years. All three were granted parole beginning March 7.

Throughout the maze of Watergate investigations, related but unsubstantiated charges of improper involvement by campaign officials in other activities were revealed.

For example, "The Washington Post" reported on April 24 that a grand jury in New York was investigating a \$200,000 cash contribution to the Nixon campaign by Robert Vesco. Vesco was under investigation for fraud by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The newspaper said the grand jury was concentrating on the roles of John Mitchell and Maurice Stans, former U.S. secretary of commerce, who was finance chief of the re-election campaign.

Vesco is now a fugitive, living in the Bahamas, and so far has resisted extradition.

On April 27, L. Patrick Gray resigned from his F.B.I. post

The Chart

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Joplin, Mo. 64801

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Conrad © 1974 Los Angeles Times

"Blessed is the President:
for he shall be found innocent.
Blessed is the Judiciary panel:
for it shall obey our commandments.
Blessed are the tapes:
for they shall not see the light of day . . ."

(Continued from page 10)

after published reports stated that he had destroyed documents from the files of convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt.

The material destroyed by Gray allegedly included phony State Department cables, which reportedly were fabricated so as to link the late President John Kennedy with the 1963 assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem.

On April 30, Attorney General Richard Kleindienst resigned. On the same day, Haldeman and Ehrlichman resigned and John Dean was fired as counsel to the President.

During the week of May 21, 1973, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans were indicted on charges that they had sold their influence for \$250,000.

The Senate, on May 23, 1973, confirmed by a vote of 82 to 3 the President's nomination of Elliot Richardson to become the new Attorney General.

That cleared the way for Archibald Cox to take over as special prosecutor of the Watergate investigation.

The televised Senate committee investigation drew protests from many quarters, including Archibald Cox. Cox told Judge Sirica that the massive publicity of the hearings would make it almost impossible for the witnesses to have a fair trial.

The most damaging testimony revealed thus far had been by John Dean. Dean reported that the President knew of the cover-up job and of the Watergate break-in.

Concerning Nixon's appearance as a witness in the Watergate trial, Nixon sent a letter during the second week of July to Senator Ervin claiming that it was his "constitutional responsibility" to decline to appear personally before the Senate committee "under any circumstances," or to provide various White House documents requested by the committee.

On Aug. 7, Nixon opened his legal defense with a brief stating arguments of why he shouldn't be compelled to produce tapes. The defense stated, "In the exercise of his discretion to claim executive privilege, the President is answerable to the nation, but not to the courts."

A complex legal battle ensued on July 23. At this time Nixon sent a letter to the Senate Investigation Committee. Another



letter was sent to Cox by a White House counsel. Both letters served notice that Nixon would not give up the tapes to either the Senate committee or Cox. Subpoenas were issued that same day by both the Senate committee and Cox demanding the tapes by 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 26. Standing firm on his "executive privilege" on keeping his private consultations private, Nixon refused to produce the tapes.

Judge Sirica issued an order giving Nixon an Aug. 7 deadline for presenting his case.

The tape controversy developed from knowledge learned on July 16 at the Senate hearings. Alexander P. Butterfield, a former aide to the President, revealed that every Presidential telephone was wiretapped and many of the White House offices.

Under the direction of Special Prosecutor Cox, special task forces were investigating illegal contributions, "dirty tricks" by Nixon workers, a White House group of special investigators known as "the plumbers," and the controversy over the 1971 settlement of an antitrust suit against I.T.T.

By late August, seven large corporations — including two airlines and three oil companies — had admitted making illegal campaign contributions totaling nearly a half million dollars.

During the third week of October, the U.S. Court of Appeals for District of Columbia upheld Judge Sirica's decision that the President must surrender the tapes.

Upon firing Cox and his staff, Elliot Richardson's resignation and Ruckelshaus' firing, Nixon came up with "a new deal." He would summarize the tapes himself and submit this version to Senator John Stennis for verification before turning it over to the Watergate grand jury and the Senate committee.

Cox had a deal of his own under which John Dean appeared in Sirica's court to plead guilty on a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice and cooperate with the prosecution.

On Tuesday, Oct. 23 no fewer than 24 resolutions calling for impeachment or preliminary inquiries were introduced on the House floor. The President at this time instructed his top counsel, Charles Alan Wright to inform Judge Sirica that he would comply with the judge's decision and turn over the tapes.

During the first week of December it was disclosed that there was a gap in the tape of the June 20, 1972 conversation between Nixon and Haldeman. Rose Mary Woods, Nixon's private secretary, guessed that by accident she had punched the recording button on her Uher Universal 500, kept her toe on the operating treadle, and so set the erase mechanism in motion while she answered the telephone.

On February 6 the Senate committee won authority from the House to subpoena any evidence or witnesses it considers necessary for its decision on whether to recommend Presidential impeachment. Nixon refused to give his tapes to the Watergate committee and on February 8, a U.S. District Court upheld the President's refusal.

As of February 8, twenty-nine persons and nine corporations had been charged with criminal offenses.

Of the 29 persons charged, 18 pleaded guilty, two were convicted in trials, and one pleaded "no contest." Ten have drawn prison sentences and, of these ten, six are still in jail with one remaining free while appealing his case.

Nine corporations were accused of making illegal contributions out of corporate funds. Eight pleaded guilty and paid fines of \$3,000-5,000. Seven executives pleaded guilty and drew fines from \$500 to \$5,000.

During the first week of March, seven men were indicted on an aggregate of 24 counts of conspiracy, perjury, and obstructing justice. Herbert Kalmbach pleaded guilty to having helped run an illicit Nixon fund-raising

operation and having contracted to sell an ambassadorial assignment. Mitchell, Ehrlichman, Haldeman, and Gordon Strachas all were accused of lying to one or more of the investigative bodies of the case.

All seven of the men indicted were charged with one count of conspiracy; all but Robert Mardian were accused of having executed the plot by distribution of payoffs and promises of leniency to members of the original Watergate burglary ring. Kenneth Parkerson was accused of one count each of conspiracy and obstruction of justice.

Ehrlichman and Colson received a second indictment that week for their roles in the office burglary of Beverly Hills psychiatrist Lewis J. Frelding on Sept. 3, 1971. Also indicted as members of the conspiracy were E. Gordon Liddy, Bernard L. Barker, Felipe de Diego, and Eugenio Martinez.

Ehrlichman was not only named a conspirator, but he was also charged with lying on four occasions to the grand jury, or the F.B.I. He and the other six cover-up conspirators pleaded innocent the week before to all charges.

During the second week of April, Dwight Chapin was convicted on two counts of lying to a grand jury about a White House directed campaign of political sabotage.

The Federal grand jury in Cleveland had indicted the American Ship Building Co. and its chairman, George M. Steinbrenner III. The corporation was charged with conspiracy and making illegal contributions. Steinbrenner was indicted on obstruction of justice and of a criminal investigation.

The incidents involved in the Watergate case are too numerous to compile in one issue of a newspaper.

As this paper is printed, new aspects of the case will develop to add to the long history of the people and events already involved in Watergate.



Dr. Julio S. Leon:

He's a native of Chile

By Robert Garner

Being born in Iquique, Chile and teaching at MSSC in Joplin, Mo. may seem like a difficult move to many people, but Dr. Julio S. Leon has done this showing a high degree of adaptability.

After completing high school in Chile and obtaining his A. B. from Universidad Technica in Santiago, Chile, Dr. Leon was granted an MBA from North Texas State University. His doctorate work was completed at the University of Arkansas. When Dr. Leon came to Missouri Southern in 1969, he had also spent seven years teaching elementary school in Santiago.

Besides teaching economics and various other business courses, Dr. Leon is also on the Academic Policy committee and the Committee on Change. As with many business instructors Dr. Leon also keeps a working contact with the business world. With Dr. Leon this takes the form of management consulting for various business firms.

When questioned about differences in Chile's and America's education systems, Dr. Leon stated that they were somewhat similar. Both have a 12 year preparatory program, but in Chile this is divided into a six year

elementary school and a six year high school. He also explained that while Chile has a population that is 95 per cent literate, this means just the ability to read and write; because while it is required that everyone complete the seventh grade, a great many drop out after three or four years, usually because of economic conditions in the family.

The business education received in Chile stress only economics with the result being that there are no trained managers produced. However, Dr. Leon pointed out, there is a change taking place where the value of good, comprehensive management training is being realized.

Dr. Leon said that his status in the U.S. was that of a permanent resident with no plans of giving up his Chilean citizenship. This seems to reflect the growing internationality of the world today.

As to future plans regarding moving to a larger college or perhaps entering the business world on a full-time basis, Dr. Leon said that he and his wife, Vivian, who has a degree in music and teaches privately, like Joplin. Dr. Leon also said that he is "especially happy with the friendly atmosphere among the students and faculty at MSSC."



DR. JULIO LEON

No change in costs:

Business statistics added to curriculum

There will be no change in costs associated with the change in course title for General Business 321. It is a policy in the Division of Business Administration that resources be allocated on the basis of student demand, if at all possible. Therefore, any increase in cost associated with the addition of 322 will be justified in terms of enrollments.

Business Statistics II was offered as a seminar in the spring of 1973 and was closed out early with an enrollment of 30 students. Current enrollment for the spring 1974 semester is 32. It is planned to offer the course in the spring semesters with enrollment approximately 25 students. When the course was offered as a seminar the fact that there was more student demand than were seats available helped in the final decision to submit the proposal to add the course to the regular curriculum.

The specific objective of Business Statistics I, GB321, is to develop an understanding of the role statistics play in the business decision making process. The student is taught to use the fundamentals of statistical methods in solving problems, as well as being taught an appreciation of the broad areas in which statistics may be used rather than to train finished statisticians or analysts.

The Division of Business Administration is always seeking new methods to better students for careers in business and for graduate programs of study. One such way is by evaluating the courses offered and adding new courses on deleting outmoded ones when it is considered to be in the best interest of the students.

A proposal was submitted to the Academic Policies Committee from the Division of Business Administration concerning the Statistics course now offered. It was decided that the course 0503-321 Statistics should be changed to 0503-321 Business Statistics I. The second part of the proposal is to add course 0503-322 Business Statistics II. Both courses carry 3 credit hours and meet 3 hours per week.

Current trends in business applications and graduate school requirements are toward greater emphasis on applied quantitative techniques. It was felt that only one course in statistics would not provide enough background in these techniques. Business Statistics II will also provide an upper division elective in the department of General Business for General Business as well as Economics and Finance majors.

Business Statistics II, GB322 continues with the objectives of GB321. Its goal is to expose potential managers, accountants, economists and others to significant and relevant statistical concept which are not covered in

Both courses utilize lectures and class discussion supplemented by visual aids, practical problems, and examples.

The Division of Business Administration realizes that

Beginning this summer:

New seminar will be offered

A new course is being offered this summer by the Division of Business Administration. The course title is Seminar in Human Relations, MM498. It will be taught by Dr. Julio Leon, associate professor of business. The course carries two credit hours, and will be offered on Tuesday through Friday from 9:20 to 10:20.

Dr. Leon stated that the major objectives of MM498 is to provide the student with a better understanding of human relations as applied to business organizations. In any such organization there are certain interpersonal relations that must be dealt with in order to operate at maximum efficiency.

a degree program is not a rigid, inflexible course of study, but must be geared to the changing business environment, its technology; as well as the demands of students, businessmen, and graduate institutions.

Topics such as motivation of employees, leadership, and the communication process will be discussed. The case method of study will be used with individual presentation of the cases studies. This will be supplemented by films and short papers by the students. Dr. Leon will concentrate on active involvement and participation by the student as opposed to a straight lecture type course.

In the future, the Division of Business Administration plans to offer more one and two hour courses designed to expand on subjects discussed in the regular survey courses (Personnel Management, Marketing, etc.).

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Job hunting . . .



Today and in the 1980s

Where will you be six years from now, in 1980?

Or, more important: Who and what will you be?

In an age of increased automation, rapid job progressions — indeed, of “future shock” — these questions become more real to people every day, as they realize their daily actions determine the answers.

How can a person know the career options ahead? Several guiding trends now are identifiable:

The definition of “career” is changing. Those who have many jobs during these lives are no longer “vagabonds” or failures. This nears the original dictionary definition, which implies movement.

Jobs and careers in the general area of services (as opposed to manufacturing) will continue to be needed in the world’s increasingly service-based economy.

“Careers” are likely to start earlier than before, sometimes during school years. While nominal retirement ages may go down, more “retired” people are likely to find meaningful “work.” It will help to stay in touch with educational institutions, to keep renewing knowledge.

The promising new fields are emerging

at the boundaries between existing occupations. Unusual combinations of disciplines likely will be needed.

Many of these new jobs will involve the task of solving what are seen as underlying problems today — and could be emergencies tomorrow.

Many forecasters expect the generation now in its 20’s to rise with unusual speed into leadership roles — to fill a “leadership gap.” And some fear these instant leaders may become conservative and dominate business well into the next century.

A penchant for money and instant success has been noted recently by press reports on campus attitudes — high school and college. But seasoned sociologists indicate that these, for the most part, are very cursory, short-term reports. There is less talk of “saving the world,” but there is more desire for “human values” in all aspects of work and play.

Fewer Americans will get college degrees after 1985. Already, there are indications that the labor force is “overeducated.”

The demand for PhDs is shrinking. Companies seem more willing to hire people with master’s degrees, to be

upgraded later to a PhD in a specific area with employer aid.

Fewer teachers will be needed. But here will be greatly expanded needs in personal service, health services, recreational, and other job categories. Fewer farm workers will be needed, due to rising productivity and new technology.

Today’s automated society is producing a number of items people can afford to buy but not to have fixed. Some blue-collar jobs such as home TV repairman and plumber may price themselves out of existence, giving way to replaceable parts salesman and shop circuitry engineer.

Opportunities, as well as pay, in the military are better than ever. Now that armed services are voluntary, there are more openings, say some recruiters.

Cooperation between business and education is likely to increase to the point where businesses are compensated for providing education, as proposed by the Panel on Youth of the President’s Science Advisory Committee in a report called “Youth in Transition.”

Despite automation, there also is a divergent trend toward careers in apprenticeable crafts, trades, and skilled

manual labor. Said one young man, the son of affluent parents, “It’s the only way I can make money and still be my own boss.”

Small towns are making a comeback as fertile grounds for satisfying careers.

People may travel farther from home in the course of a career, say sociologists, but the work force is not as apt to transplant itself as often as today. (Last year, 20 per cent of Americans moved.)

The best advice, usually, comes from people in the field in which you are interested. But don’t take anybody too seriously. What you read here could change.

Students rarely realize it, say experts, but they can, in a sense, create the careers of the 1980’s — both by using their enormous purchasing power to buy products from companies of which they approve or for whom they would like to work, and by doing jobs they really want to do.

The job market today is tight, and for the student seeking summer employment or permanent employment, finding a job is not as easy as it once was.

This edition of FOCUS, therefore, is concerned with the job situation for today and the 1980s.

Tomorrow's Opportunities

Tomorrow's careers grow out of today's problems.

In the 1980's many vocations will spring up as the world responds in new ways to overpopulation, food shortages, violence, fear, and the scramble for limited resources.

A career? In the 1980s many people probably won't have one as thought of today — a lifetime commitment. The average person will have seven different careers, specialists predict. As social, economic, and technological changes forge new demands for the work forces, they also may change the work ethic.

Vocations and avocations may meld. Automation is likely to increase. And while the U.S. Department of Labor's projections show a somewhat "stable" job market, Americans are learning to live with the unknown in the already science fiction-like '70s.

have joined the perplexed PhDs of recent years in the search for meaningful, well-paid jobs — the ones they tooled and schooled so hard to get.

"The diploma is no longer the golden key," says Athena Constantine, director of Columbia University's office of placement. And while a college graduate averages a lifetime salary of \$200,000 more than a high school grad, Bureau of Labor statistics shows that 28 per cent of today's college graduates are making less than the median income of those with high school diplomas.

Furthermore, nine out of 10 people who get out of college have no idea what they want to do. A recent Carnegie Commission report says that college graduates face a "buyer's market" in employment for the first time since the 1930s depression.

Are people too educated for the work at hand? U.S. Department of Labor statistics

late '70s and '80s, the U.S. Government launched a massive "career education" effort in 1971. President Nixon spoke of the need for each individual to find the "best vocation" to meet his or her particular need.

Nonetheless, with several offices in Washington working on career education, officials are hard put to define what the term really means.

To some, career education means getting school children to identify their areas of interest soon enough so that, by high school, they are preparing for work. To others, it is a lifelong process — gearing the educational system for massive retraining — "helping people know what the opportunities are like in the world of work," as one Office of Education employee put it.

So, more than ever before, today's grade school children hear early about jobs and careers. And, in several cities, high school students can opt to leave conventional classrooms for apprenticeships or sessions with representatives of local factories or radio stations to explore careers in certain fields. Such programs are sure to expand.

Meanwhile a new sort of educational institution is appearing as an alternative to college. This is the "interim program." Dynamy, Inc. runs two such programs in Worcester, Mass., and St. Paul, Minn. In these "interns," mostly high school graduates with some dropouts, try out a number of jobs, crafts, and voluntary positions as paid or unpaid employees. They also live and eat together in houses and take weekend treks to the woods for further education and refreshment.

There also has been evidence of increased "career consciousness" on college campuses. Columbia University's placement college, for example, has developed a program called Deeper Investigation of Growth. It helps a person analyze all his successes, no matter how small, and use his skills and satisfactions to suggest a vocational direction.

And it's hard to walk on many college campuses without hearing talk about "career-oriented curricula" somewhere between frisbees and streaking students.

How then, can a person prepare for the 1980s? Obviously, there is no formula. But there are ideas:

"Take a look at what's big right now. Then do just the opposite," advise several top-notch counselors and employers. They contend that job supply always lags several years behind demand.

"Don't be afraid to change your mind," other advisers warn. Some counselors have quit school jobs to form their own

companies, offering advice to young job-seekers and others who wish career changes.

More than ever, career counselors say, people should determine what they want, then set out to do it.

Despite the large number of college and high school students today looking for their "slot," it is probably not worth putting aside one's natural interest or talent in order to fit today's changing work force, counselors maintain. Even overstuffed professions can always use real talent.

And some professions may change to absorb the expanding work force. Take teaching, for example, where there will be an expected surplus of at least 750,000 teachers by 1980. Several things could open up in education to relieve the jobless: class sizes could be reduced. New subjects and methods may be taught, such as special education, kinesics (non-verbal communication), or dance. Or the need for continuing education may absorb the excess teachers.

Since the Full Employment Act of 1946, the U. S. Government has taken the position that anybody who wants to work should be able to get a job. But a number of socio-economists think that is not a reasonable goal for the 1980s, that there will not be enough jobs.

The unemployment rate currently hovers around 5 per cent, and is expected to decline slightly or remain the same through the mid-1980s.

Some experts, such as Carl Madden, chief economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, foresee a future economy where human development and knowledge are as important as dollars. Think-tank soothsayers such as Herman Kahn and Anthony Wiener assume that a guaranteed annual income will be part of a new work ethic.

Still others forecast depression and economic collapse.

Actually, the United States foreshadows the future for many countries. If developing nations industrialize they are likely to encounter the same sorts of problems and successes that the U.S. and the rest of the industrialized world are weathering now.

In Cape Town, for example, "millions of people who grew up in grass huts are suddenly going to be precipitated into a humming industrial society," speculates correspondent Humphrey Tyler. "To control and dissipate the social and political tensions this new industrial revolution is likely to provoke will take political and managerial skills that make the mind boggle."

»Under-employment and over-education loom as specters on the job scene «

"What do you mean, 'Careers for the 1980s'?" exclaimed more than one businessman interviewed. "I'm not sure we'll be here next December!"

Chances are they will. "But the definition of work has changed," notes Lloyd Prentice, a professor at Boston University's School of Public Communications, which trains people for careers in journalism and public relations. Work, he says, "is anything you can get somebody else to pay you for."

Whether your interests veer toward iron casting or cell research, comic-book illustrating or foreign travel, the world of work is changing fast. Its messages are mixed.

One trend is common in the industrialized world — the shift from manufacturing jobs to service-related jobs. Correspondents around the world report that computers are taking over many production and calculating jobs, but specialists will still be needed.

There also is a worldwide vector toward what the Japanese call "skinship" — working with your hands in personalized production. At the same time "extractor" jobs, in mining and agriculture, show a downswing, as only large mechanized operations or carefully managed cooperatives can survive.

Two specters that already loom on the 1980s careerscape are underemployment and overeducation.

"I would guess that 60 to 70 per cent of our employees think they're underemployed—capable of doing more difficult jobs than they do," admits Tom Taggart, vice-president in charge of manpower planning and development for Bank of America in San Francisco. "In the company's mind, probably 30 to 40 per cent are underemployed."

Ciro Villano, a surveyor for a road building company in Rome, recently sued his employer for paying him \$575 a month "for doing nothing....The company must give me more important work to do."

Yet companies are raising their educational requirements for employees, since there are so many job-seeking

point sharply to a situation in 1985 in which only 20 per cent of the jobs will require four years of college (and about 25 per cent of the work force will have a four-year college education).

Foreseeing a possible career crisis in the



»The diploma is no longer the golden key.«

What effects this will have on America and the rest of the world are hard to predict. But neither the Polish architect nor the Russian chemist, the British miner nor the boatbuilder in Maine will be able to ignore them.

Whatever happens, tomorrow's work will be massive and complex. There will be more possible careers and career combinations than ever. And workers hope, some pray, that they will be more satisfied with what they do and hold more closely the reins of their own destiny.

Many companies expect to hire more graduates

Despite the uncertainties of the energy shortage, many American companies still expect to hire more college graduates in 1974 than they did this year, and many of them hope to increase the number of women they will hire.

Northwestern University's annual Endicott report, based on a survey of 196 companies that recruit on college campuses, once again has indicated that graduates in engineering, accounting and business administration, in that order, would be the most sought after.

It also disclosed that graduating engineers with bachelor's degrees could expect starting salaries averaging \$963 a month and those with accounting degrees could expect something near \$920. These were increases of 3 and 4 per cent over this year, or roughly half of the 7.4 per cent increase in the cost of living already registered through September.

The survey, by Dr. Frank S. Endicott, director emeritus of placement for Northwestern University, was completed early in November, before the energy crisis became as acute.

But Endicott, resurveyed 115 companies recently and found that 75 per cent of them intended to carry out their original hiring plans anyway. The remainder said they would probably not increase hirings and some feared there would be layoffs before spring.

Before the energy shortage became so apparent, 78 per cent of the companies questioned said they had expected 1974 to be a better business year for them and would therefore expect to need additional graduates.

The encouraging news for women, despite the fuel shortage, was contained in the response of 140 companies that reported they were planning to offer a total

of 3,068 jobs to women graduating in 1974.

This was an increase of 54 per cent over last year. If these plans are carried out it would mean that women would now be offered 24 per cent of the jobs these firms will give to 1974 graduates. Ten years ago women got only 8 per cent and five years ago only 11 per cent.

The survey disclosed that these companies were mostly seeking women with degrees in the fields of accounting, general business, data processing and engineering.

Many of the companies answering the survey said there would be no difference in starting salaries for men and women in many positions. But the average starting salaries for women in engineering and accounting were still below those of male graduates. In the fields of general business and liberal arts, women would be offered slightly higher average salaries.

The survey of 1974 hiring intentions

repeated the lower chances of past years for liberal arts graduates. They were well down the scale, leading only such specialties as chemists, statisticians and economists.

As part of the study, Endicott asked the companies for suggestions as to what colleges and liberal arts students themselves could do to improve the odds of their employment.

Among the replies were suggestions that colleges could broaden their liberal arts curriculum to include more "business-related" courses and provide more realistic career counseling, and that students should try to get some practical experience with part-time or summer jobs in business.

One company suggested that liberal arts students consider going to graduate schools to get master's degrees in business administration.

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Arts

The arts—traditionally one of the most unstable and underpaid areas of employment—could be buoyant with 1980s career possibilities.

One of the most important developments, states Michael Newton, vice-president of the Associated Councils of the Arts, is the proliferation of regional arts centers or arts councils, the latter of which "have gone from about 30 ten years ago to 400 to 500 today."

Combined with increased urban activity and stimulated by increased public demand, the arts recently have become known as an "industry." For example, President Nixon has recommended in his 1975 fiscal budget a record \$82 million appropriation for the National Endowment for the Arts, compared with \$60,075,000 this year and \$2½ million in 1967, the NEA's first year of existence.

And while there is indeed more money for the arts, the rub is that there is not enough. Most performing-arts companies cannot meet rising costs even with optimum box-office proceeds—and are becoming reliant on private and government support.

Maria Rich, director of the Central Opera Service in New York, offers this analysis of the music world and, by extension, the performing arts: "The future points to an increase in everything but money. Audiences, number of companies, standards of training, have never been greater but costs have become staggering."

The outlook is mixed in the various areas: the performing arts (dance, theater, and music), the mechanical arts (television, records, and film), and the visual arts (painting and sculpture).

Within the performing arts two major

types of careers are available: creative and administrative. No one has yet noted a shortage on the creative side (actors, singers, musicians, writers, artistic directors, etc.); their future ranks seem far more likely to swell than dwindle. Stiff competition reduces chances for success on a national level, though more opportunities will exist on a regional level.

Anyone seriously considering a performing career is strongly advised to cultivate an ancillary profession in related areas such as the applied arts of teaching.

There is a definite increase in demand for qualified arts administrators. As the financial and operational problems of arts organizations become more complex, administrators with managerial and business training are needed to deal with them. In response to this growing demand an estimated 48 colleges and universities throughout the United States now offer courses or degrees in arts administration.

And salaries for arts administrators and managerial personnel are low, lower usually than those of the performers, and the jobs are increasingly rare.

For those arts that can best be described as the mechanical (or the impersonal) the forecast is considerably more favorable, especially in the technical and administrative areas. Career opportunities in television are expected to expand, with an estimated doubling of personnel by the 1980s. The bulk of job openings, according to Bert Briller, executive editor of the Television Information Office at the National Association of Broadcasters, will be in commercial television—the programming, sales, engineering, and management areas. Increased use of cable television, ultrahigh frequency channels, closed circuit, and video cassettes are also expected to contribute to new jobs.

Similarly, the recording industry should continue to race along, propelled by such technological advances as synthesizers and quadrophonic sound.

As for film, the picture is a little fuzzier. While fewer people are employed in Hollywood or "theatrical" productions than in the past, the demand has accelerated for filmmakers in nontheatrical productions, such as films for education, business, industry, government, etc.

Finally, the visual arts. Though the fate of painters and sculptors will continue to remain perilous, the outlook is somewhat brighter in the museum field, predicts John Spencer of the museum program at the NEA.

Outlooks in Careers in the 1980s

He points out that museums have been understaffed and lacked trained personnel for a long time, but that the situation is changing because of increased financial assistance. Even the notoriously low salaries of museum workers are expected to rise, as more museums and galleries open, creating jobs in the response to the art boom, which should echo well into the 1980s.

Communication

Communications, especially television and newspapers, are going to be growth industries—and growth professions.

The outlook from here through the 1980s is that in audience, job opportunities, and economic health, television and newspaper journalism will show steady expansion.

Radio is just holding its own and is surviving as well as can be expected against the far greater appeal of television.

This forecast reflects conversations with network officials, a consultant to the Radio-Television News Directors Association, and a spokesman for the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

It looks like a valid forecast. There are three major factors that support it:

The state of the world, rife with conflict, confrontation, and change, makes viewing and reading the news crucial and compulsory.

The public is responding to this condition. More people are viewing and reading the news than ever—evident in the mounting audience for television news and documentaries and growing circulation of daily newspapers.

The still-growing population provides a larger audience for both.

Thus job opportunities in television news reporting will continue to grow as television expands the scope and quality of its coverage. But the relative paucity of women and blacks on TV news staffs is causing the networks and stations to look in their direction.

News jobs in television include broadcasters, desk editors, film editors, writers, researchers, and legmen.

Although most present television reporters and broadcasters have come from the ranks of newspapers, networks

now are turning more to the schools of journalism for new talent.

Some may have the impression that newspapers are not weathering the competition from television for time and attention. They are—and more. They comprise a virile industry. There are more daily newspapers with a larger total circulation today than there were 25 or seven years ago or even last year.

Just as many department stores have moved from the central cities to the suburbs, so the decrease of metropolitan dailies has been more than matched by the increase of suburban dailies. There are 1,774 daily newspapers in the United States today with a total circulation of 63,147,280 and a total of 382,300 employees (about 6,000 more than last year).

As to salaries. Some few newspaper editors and columnists get a high income, as do some few network stars. But people inside both professions report that the average salary in TV and newspaper reporting is nearly parallel. The average starting guild wage is \$136 a week and it moves upward automatically the first five years. The average salary of newspaper reporters today—and it varies with the size of city and paper—is about \$12,000.

One newsman is sometimes asked if he would advise young people to enter the news-media professions. His best answer is:

Don't do it unless you intend to reach nearly the top 10 per cent of the profession (he can't recommend the lower 90 per cent of the jobs) and unless you can't help it.

If you can't help it, you will almost certainly love it. You will find it exacting, strenuous, exciting, exhilarating, rewarding, and full of satisfaction most of the time.

Occasionally there is some wild speculation that cable TV and other technological advances will make the present-day newspaper as out of date as the quill pen.

Most doubt it. Certainly radical and unforeseeable changes in method and distribution will be forthcoming. Probably the time will come when many newspapers will be almost instantly transmitted from their source to your living room, perhaps several times each day. But as long as mankind creates news and produce thinkers, men and women will want and need to read and ponder the news as well as hear and see it.

Corporations

To meet the business challenges of the 1980s, the successful executive will have to be better educated, more versatile, and have a broader international outlook than his counterpart of the mid-1970s.

The future corporate executive will probably operate in a society where "making a profit" is no longer the sole rationale for business activity. Large firms will be increasingly subject to public scrutiny by consumerists, government bodies, and stockholder activists. As a result, "corporate antennae" will have to become sensitive to "frequencies other than the economic," predicts Dow Votaw, professor of business administration at the University of California.

"The narrow specialist" will have difficulty moving up the executive ladder in the years ahead, says Louis D. Volpp, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Business. But the man with a broad perspective and "integrative skills" will be in great demand, he predicts.

Other trends that management experts foresee accelerating are:

Greater job mobility. Executives will tend to change employers more frequently, as they seek a greater sense of achievement and new challenges from their work. "Loyalty to the organization is going to be less of a deterrent to job switching in the future, especially if pensions become portable," says John McArthur, director of the Canadian Management Center.

Less tightly structured organizational patterns. The neat staff and line organizational charts that many companies take great pride in will get "messier," says a management specialist at the Conference Board. As more firms set up project "teams," cutting across various specializations, more flexible work groupings will evolve.

A demand for women and minority executives as companies step up their Affirmative Action hiring programs. A recent nationwide campus recruiting survey indicates that large companies intend to hire about 50 per cent more women from the 1974 graduating class, which would total 20 per cent of this year's college hires. Women with engineering or business degrees and minority students with technical degrees in engineering and the social sciences are drawing the best salary offers.

To prepare for a more complex economic and social environment, business schools are beefing up curricula in such areas as public affairs, urban problems, and government regulatory activities.

Because nonprofit and service institutions are badly in need of skilled administrators, Columbia University's business school offers joint-degree programs with its schools of law, international affairs, architecture, and public health.

The growing importance of international trade and investment will gradually limit the promotability of any businessman who is not equipped to think in "global terms," according to Dean Volpp. This means, he says, that the executive with international experience, linguistic ability, and demonstrated competence will be increasingly sought after.

At the same time, U.S. - based multinational companies, according to Fred Linton, president of Boyden Associates, "are looking beyond their home market for executive talent." These companies now recognize they can not afford to limit the search for top people to

a particular region of the world, he notes.

Looking several years ahead, Boyden and other executive recruiters foresee a rosy job market for managers with a strong background in finance, data processing, law, and industrial marketing.

Environment

Battling against the SST (supersonic transport), working to save the Everglades, returning to returnable bottles, writing congressmen to support the Clean Air Act or fresh water bill—such action characterized much of the environmental movement in the early 1970s. It was loud, articulate largely volunteer.

Now a key transition is under way, many experts feel, that will mean more, but differing kinds of environmental work available in the years ahead.

In a word, environmental careers in the 1980s are likely to be "institutionalized." Instead of manning the battle stations, they will involve monitoring the environment and seeing that protective legislation is enforced.

"At all levels of government and industry, jobs dealing with the environment will be the application of specific skills in the batement and control of pollution. Just like theology and religion, environmental improvement does not become functional until it is personal and in operation," says Dr. George L. B. Pratt, director of education and manpower planning for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

It won't be enough for someone to become educated as a lawyer, economist, or engineer and to then tack on the word "environmental" in front of it.

"Saying someone is an 'environmental' manager is a bit like saying he's a medicine man," says Dr. Pratt. He maintains it will take a great deal of specialization and expertise to deal with complicated abatement and pollution-control problems. Yet it will also take a team approach to handle wisely the vastly complex interdependent ecological systems.

Dr. Beatrice E. Willard, member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and one of the highest ranking women in the environmental field, sees a different emphasis. "The biggest need is for real generalists," she says.

"They won't be of any use to environmental work unless they understand the interrelationship of systems, and not just a compartment. It means knowing where to go and find the knowledge in all fields. It doesn't mean minute technical training in a speciality area. Nothing beats getting out and digging, working," says this thunderbolt of energy, whose career has spanned teaching biology, serving as a ranger naturalist with the National Park Service, and heading up the Thorne Ecological Institute.

"All of the Western areas will either be

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logged of and cut up with roads—or protected. Guys like me have been doing battle face to face, rousing the troops so the crimes of the land may be phased out," says Brock Evans, Washington director of the Sierra Club. He doesn't feel the environmental groups will fold up just because the great crusading days may be over.

"We may have environmental renewal, just like urban renewal, to allow former devastated areas to revegetate. We're always going to need a certain number of people to hold the line, to gather data, to keep back the assaults against the laws," he says.

Certainly, many future environmental careers will be in business and industry, which are the object of much of the current regulatory environmental legislation.

Fashions

The new technology has already taken over in more areas of the fashion business than is generally realized. And ever-escalating automation is what the pros see in both the merchandising and creative ends of the business as propelling fashion and retailing into the '80s.

"Data capture systems are rapidly becoming more and more sophisticated," says Roy Witlin, executive vice-president of Nan Duskin, the Philadelphia speciality store, equipped with the current computerized style of retailing.

"Today you have to know how to read those printouts," says Mercia Grassi, assistant professor of marketing at Philadelphia's Drexel University, who also directs the retail management program of the Business and Administration College at Drexel.

While those who plan to enter buying and selling areas of the business should gear themselves for a machine-oriented world, would-be designers who envision fashion creation as an ivory-tower existence had best revise their thinking and face reality.

"Primarily, as far as high fashion and apparel is concerned, the future lies in the lower-price market," in the opinion of Robert Riley, head of the design department at New York's Fashion Institute of Technology, which provides first-rate training for many types of jobs in the fashion industry.

"Designers have to know manufacturing

processes and be able to see their designs emerging through those processes looking like what they designed. This applies not only to clothes but to textiles, furniture, accessories, house furnishings — the whole bit.

"Automation is at present well established in all our industrial operations. Now we have nailing machines instead of hammer and nails."

Recent happenings on Seventh Avenue — the demise of several high-price, couture-style houses (within the past few months Chester Weinberg abandoned his couture operation to concentrate on Chester Now, his less expensive line, and Donald Brooks locked up his showroom to organize a new sort of operation) balanced by the rise of such machine-conscious designers as Clovis Ruffin and Stephen Burrows who turn out chic, but far less expensive clothes — bear him out.

Only the person lucky enough to have a supplementary income will be able to afford to create luxury merchandise. Asked whether there will be a place for the hand craftsman or the artisan, Mr. Riley replied: "As long as he doesn't expect to eat. In this country we do not support experimentation."

This downbeat view is offset by promises of a rosy financial future for those who enter what is expected to be a booming retailing field on into the 1980s.

"There are few job areas that offer such bonanzas, so fast," says Mr. Witlin. "It is possible to go from a store's training squad to buyer in two to four years, during which time you are actually getting university training in retailing but being paid at the same time, starting green from high school or a liberal arts degree."

"Training squad at \$15-\$150 a week leading to buyer at \$20,000 a year is not inconceivable. It is worth nothing that the field is wide open for women — witness Gerry Stutz, president of Henri Bendel, Mildred Custin, ex-president of Bonwit Teller, now head of her own consulting firm, Mary Joan Glynn, vice-president of advertising and public relations of Bloomingdale's."

Some retailers, like Mr. Witlin, do not see specialized education as a necessary prerequisite and when they spot a young sales girl who performs outstandingly well will promote her to assistant buyer. Others

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comb colleges and universities for recruits.

The quality of mind they look for is logical, methodical, meticulous, and mathematical — capable of absorbing the complexities of point-of-sale recording, central buying figures, and all the other myriad statistical facts of merchandising life.

Anyone who is short on drive or stamina should stay far away from retailing. "Store hours are not human hours," Mr. Witlin warns the young executive-to-be who expects a nine-to-five 40-hour week.

Finance

The people who manage money on Wall Street are always predicting future stock prices, interest rates, and profits, but when confronted with the question of Wall Street's own future and future careers in finance, their crystal balls grow cloudy.

According to one consultant, Melvin S. Klein of Cambridge, Mass. — based Arthur D. Little, Inc., "In the 1980s there will not even be the need to work on Wall Street. An individual working in the financial area ought to be out visiting clients, collecting information, and discussing ideas with his peers. Wall Street has not been conducive to creating great ideas."

Hal Edelstein, head of the \$400 million Denver-based Financial Income Fund, agrees. He notes, "That's why we moved to Denver, to get away from the herd instinct."

As many planners see it, Wall Street is currently going through a shake-out that will make it a more stable place to work in the '80s. However, the nature of the brokerage business is likely to change as the investment community tries to find ways to avoid the periodic boom and busts.

To Donald T. Regan, ever-optimistic chairman of Merrill Lynch & Co., the 1980s are going to be "more profitable in terms of profit margin on gross revenues and in terms of return on capital, than the industry we have known from 1969 to '73."

Mr. Klein says the 1980s will bring great opportunity for individuals skilled in insurance of various types, real estate, trusts, and estate planning. "Financial counselors will have to understand all the areas in estate planning to do it well," he says. In fact, the consultant says the industry will be broken down into order takers and financial counselors. Brokers, acting merely as salesmen, will not exist in great quantities in the next decade.

Dr. William R. Dill, dean of New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration, says the NYU graduate school has made a major thrust to study the sophisticated technology involved with satellite communications, policy questions, and the effectiveness of different markets. The university stresses to students that Wall Street is no longer a "comfortable club. Anyone entering Wall Street must have new approaches, new ideas, a great deal of flexibility and higher standards," the dean states.

With the number of brokerage houses diminishing, competition will become more intense. Pearl Meyer of Handy Associates, an executive search agency, notes, "People on the Street are going to need an advanced education. There will be a drive for certification, such as certified financial analysts, to get the top jobs."

While Wall Street fires, the banking community hires. Although many facets of banking practice in the investment area

are currently under congressional scrutiny, most advisers note that some of the sharper people are joining the banking community. According to Mr. Hale, "Almost 99 per cent of the employees under the top hierarchy would like to work in a bank because of the secure situation."

The increasing interest of investment-oriented personnel in banking is good news to Walter B. Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank. Mr. Wriston likes to become involved in personnel changes at the bank. He says that "the only game in town is the personnel game."

Mr. Wriston says the three growth areas in the bank are in the high technology fields — people who will operate their sophisticated computers; security analysts, to invest other people's money; and in the legal department.

Many positions at Citibank, the nation's second largest bank, are and will be filled by individuals recruited from business.

According to Mr. Wriston, the bank looks for managers who can manage anything and then teaches them banking. "We hire IQ and character and make experts by assignment," states the Citibank Chairman.

Wall Street has traditionally been kind to the entrepreneur, rewarding him or her with the highest salaries. Both banks and Wall Street recruiters say this will not change in the '80s. "It just will be a case of more money going to the person who achieves the best performance results," one recruiter surmises.

Government

The message from government: "Come. We do need you — and want you."

And, insist top federal, state, and municipal officials, in spite of recent polls showing public suspicion and distrust of government at unusually high levels, there is still evidence that thousands of young people seek public-service careers.

In the next decade, people with substantive backgrounds in a wide range of fields — from city planning to engineering to business administration — will be virtually vitally needed as government service becomes even more "management oriented," with cost accounting, efficiency planning and streamlining more the rule.

In spite of some recent economy measures, possibilities in the massive 2.7 million-person federal government are diverse. There have been reductions the past several years in a number of federal agencies, but the outlook at this juncture is for continued expansion in "substantive career backgrounds" such as engineering, social security, and Internal Revenue Service, procurement and contracts, justice, agriculture, and in space research.

Challenging overseas assignments, such as through the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency, are available on a highly competitive basis. Salaries are first-rate, and opportunities for advancement are quite good. Also, some specialized agencies such as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Central Intelligence Agency seek MA and PhD economists, and MA and PhD foreign-area specialists.

Equally important, job-hiring experts insist, is the rapid growth in positions available at the sometimes overlooked state, municipal, and county levels.

For example — cities will need architects.

Planning officials.

Management experts.

Environmentalists.

And yes, even botanists, veterinarians, and land-space experts, as more and more prime land is set aside for parklands, zoos, or other public uses.

Some manpower experts are quick to caution that although the political science degree — the once traditional college route for would-be governmental career people — will still be valued, it is the specific degree, the developed skill, that is increasingly most urgently needed.

Throughout government salaries are expected to become increasingly competitive with industry — with pay scales perhaps highest in the big cities, where government has a firm tax base.

Do you cut the mustard for government?

Experts say there are partial ways to find out. There are difficulties in public service, of course. Frequent bureaucratic rigidities. Internal politics. Nepotism, and sometimes, instances of corruption in a particular agency.

Some management specialists say that well before most college graduates step into government service, they would be wise to consider these two steps:

Well-versing themselves in the practical day-to-day functioning of local government — by attending city zoning meetings, making brief interviews with specific detail of government in press accounts.

Most importantly: Finding ways to participate in local government through some type of citizen program, perhaps during one's senior year in college or during summer vacations.

International

Since the United Nations skims the world for its talent (Russian recruitment last September; China and Japan in the months ahead) the competition is as international as the job.

To fit in that milieu you need a second UN language—French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, or Arabic—which you have really mastered.

Another thing: For all its political associations, such as the Security Council and the General Assembly, UN job opportunities in the 1980s will be heavily weighted, as they are now, toward economics, demographics, statistics, and related fields, as well as linguistics.

So what good is your PhD from Columbia's School of International Relations? Very little. Try the State Department. International relations or diplomatic-background opportunities account for less than 10 per cent of the overall market.

But the UN—mirroring the world—is a big family with a wide range of specialist and generalist skills. The number of specific openings for recent graduates, though, is not going to run into the hundreds, despite anticipated expansion in the 1980s.

The UN Secretariat will be interested in you if you have a good master's degree (better still a doctorate) and the "right background" which means, in effect, strength in languages, even if you are not one of the 700 translators and interpreters.

If you have simply a good graduate degree in, say, American criminal or civil law or are a general economist, you are not much use to the Secretariat, which needs those with knowledge in international aviation law, Latin American trade, or aid problems confronting the developed world.



In the case of United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, involved in health, education, and nutrition worldwide, no specialists please. With some previous field experience with CARE, VISTA, or the Peace Corps, a bachelor's degree may be all you need.

Because of geographic distribution, only a handful of American graduates are taken annually by UNICEF, to cite a typical far-flung UN agency. But with a 5 per cent annual growth, that could amount to two handfuls by 1980.

Problems of development will clearly continue in the 1980, so the direction to look here is United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the World Bank in Washington.

The UNDP, a service organization to receiving countries, recruits technical experts for the field and project planners who do the technical backstopping. The men who go out mining copper or drilling wells will have years of experience behind them, but the experts in the office will be bright young graduates with PhDs or good master's degrees.

The World Bank is also heavy on specialists with experience in economics, agriculture, and technical, general, and secondary education.

But for 55 young professional graduates with an interest in economics and finance there's an 18-month salary-paid program that could put you in their economics or engineering complex or place you as an investment analyst. Address: The Administrator, Young Professionals Program, World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington 20433.

Applications for the UN should be sent to Division of Recruitment, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Labor

Organized labor is too concerned about jobs in the 1970s to give much thought — yet — to prospects in the 1980s. However, some union economists describe the outlook as "scary." They appear less afraid of the quantity of jobs than the quality of employment opportunities in the next decade.

A common fear is that the next generation in the labor force might be overqualified for the jobs available in an increasingly services-oriented economy.

Union economists are quick to point out that there will be important alterations in patterns of growth and trained manpower. They say that the situation in the mid-1980s cannot be assumed to be anything like the situation now.

Labor expects a slowdown in economic

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growth beginning about 1978 and continuing well into the 1980s. It questions whether the economy will generate the projected number of new jobs, even at an assumed lower annual rate of increase. The possibility that job gains will flatten out more than the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) predicts is "one of the scary things" labor economists see ahead.

Not everyone will be employed—in the 1970s or in the 1980s. At the projected rate of 5 million, unemployment in 1985 would be a fairly tolerable 3 per cent. The worry is over who would be likely to be unemployed.

Current projections assume that industry will continue to need production workers in about the current numbers, and that the trend toward overseas production of goods will be slowed substantially. But according to organized labor, these are not safe assumptions.

According to the BLS:

A deceleration of needs for managerial and administrative workers is expected in the 1980s, largely a result of an anticipated drop in the rate of growth of trade; large demands for managerial and administrative employees in the early 1970s were largely a result of earlier shortages.

Employment of clerical workers is expected to increase to about 20 million by 1985 (in 1972: 14 million), offering some of the widest openings for future jobseekers. Office technological developments will mean more jobs for specially trained groups—such as computer programmers—but will reduce needs for those in entry-level filing, inventory control, billing and other jobs.

Government studies indicate an even greater need in the 1980s for secretaries, typists, and receptionists; gains in their groups should account for half or more of the total increase for clerical workers in the 1980s.

Sales workers will continue to be in demand, although changing techniques in merchandising (with more self-service) are expected to slow the rate of growth in their ranks in the next decade.

Employment in highly skilled blue-collar crafts and occupations will rise a little in the 1980s, with the construction industry accounting for about one-third of the increase. However, the total gain is expected to be relatively small—2 million from 1972 to the mid-1980s—and skill needs could change with technological advances.

Blue-collar operatives—semi-skilled and unskilled workers, the usual entry jobs—will grow in numbers very slowly between 1980 and 1985, about one-third the rate of increase during the 1970s. This group includes such outside-the-factories workers as drivers of trucks, buses and taxicabs. Laborers will still be in demand.

Service workers' employment rolls burgeoned in the late 1960s and the early 1970s. Although the rate of gain has now slowed somewhat, demands will continue at least to the mid-1980s, but on a spotty basis: fewer teachers will be needed, but there will be greatly expanded needs for employees in health services. Personal service, recreational and other job categories are likely to expand. But declines in numbers of handy men or women can be expected.

Fewer farm workers will be needed, largely as a result of rising productivity and the new technology on large farms.

What does this mean for those planning futures? It means some uncertainty, but it also means that those in junior and senior high schools, and their parents, should look to a broad educational background. With employers expected to continue to

seek people with higher levels of education for original employment, professional-level positions, or advancement in even sales, managerial, and some clerical and service jobs, those without college educations are likely to be relegated to dead-end jobs.

But this is not so for those interested in a future in the crafts or in industry as skilled workers or craftsmen. Many employers are reluctant to hire college graduates as, for instance, entry-level machine operators; boredom and dissatisfaction are likely to set in too quickly. For the crafts and operative jobs, a high school education plus apprenticeship training or vocational training is generally preferred.

According to BLS, the continuing emphasis on higher education "could pose a threat to the flow of energetic, intelligent manpower to manual occupations." However, there is suggested relief: Community and junior colleges and other post-secondary schools have proved that they can give students a sound background for the crafts, for para-professional and technical work, and for many service occupations through two-year programs.

Science

In America, the pied piper of success no longer lures students into careers in science and engineering as in the past. Yet in the coming decade it appears these professions will be in short supply.

Ten years ago they were the educational plums that many students sought. To many, the scientist was the magician unlocking the secrets of the universe. The engineer was the architect using this knowledge to transform society.

Now many see science and technology as necessary evils. Physical scientists and engineers are characters in a modern drama set against the backdrop of massive technology, with attendant dangers such as pollution, ionizing radiation and genetic engineering.

Many feel that through science mankind is approaching the ability to create any world it can imagine.

This year's class of scientists and engineers is the smallest in 20 years. PhD awards in the physical sciences, while increasing in absolute number, have fallen off as a percentage of total doctorates. This comes at a time when President Nixon has announced a national goal of energy independence which can only be met with intensive research and development.

Those who obstinately kept on in engineering despite the gloomy picture of the late '60s and early '70s are now reaping the rewards. Currently every sort of engineer is in demand, except in aeronautics.

Yet Dr. Allan M. Carter of the University of California at Los Angeles has projected extremely low hiring levels for scientists in academia through the '80s.

Still, most authorities feel the outlook for scientists and engineers in the '80s will be good — the question is exactly where the money will go. Here is their speculation:

Energy. Most feel that this will generate a continuing demand. How much or what kind is not yet clear.

Currently the oil-energy conglomerates are beating the bushes for researchers to develop alternative energy sources. But in four to five years their hiring efforts may well shift to engineering in order to develop the designs that the researchers have come up with.

Aerospace. In the coming years, the NASA budget is slated to begin rising for the first time since the end of Apollo. The lion's share of this will flow out to aerospace companies in contracts to develop the space shuttle.

Here the unanswerable question is whether or not the shuttle will become the great technological project that the space agency hopes. The shuttle could infuse new life into the still-faltering aerospace industry.

Environment. It looks as if there will be a continuing demand for environmental engineering despite a recent easing of pollution standards.

Recycling, sewage treatment, and air pollution are unsolved problems. General Motors, for instance, is expanding its research activities by 50 per cent over the next few years — much of it in the area of automobile emissions.

Communications and computers. Individuals with background in communications theory and the ability to put together entire systems are in short supply, as are good computer programmers.

Computer networks are spreading slowly but steadily; the minicomputer industry is burgeoning. Computers are moving from business into routine laboratory research applications. More and more emphasis is on software design.

In the long run it appears that the increased expense and difficulty of travel will shift more and more emphasis to electronic communication.

Materials science. Emphasis in the past has been on exotic materials for aerospace applications. This has begun to shift to development of substitute materials.

Many are predicting that mineral shortages several years down the line will be much more crippling than the energy crunch. Development of substitutes could play an important role in softening their impact.

Transportation. Some see this as a future growth field also. Increased emphasis on energy saving may spur research into mass transit systems, and alternate methods of transportation.

Biological and life sciences. The number of students choosing these fields continues to grow. Currently there are 10 to 12 times more students enrolled in pre-med school than there are openings at the graduate level.

Agriculture. The agricultural research run by the Department of Agriculture is one of the most extensive scientific efforts in the nation. Recently the General Accounting Office and other sources have criticized its research.

But the increasing world demand for food, and the depletion of U.S. Grain reserves, suggests that increased research will be essential. Reducing the dependence of modern agriculture on fossil fuels, increasing yields, and coping with pests without large amounts of chemical poisons are crucial problems.

Sports

"Bigger and better" is the general career forecast for professional sports through the balance of this decade and into the next. But the potential for greatest growth appears to lie with women's athletics and some of the as yet lesser professional sports in the U.S. — soccer, track and field, bowling, racquetball, and the like.

This isn't to suggest that the established giants — baseball, football, hockey, and

basketball — will necessarily be overtaken in either popularity or pay-packet potential. But unquestionably the choice is widening for the professional athlete and for those who choose front-office and other ancillary careers in the sports and leisure world.

Tennis, men's and women's, took a giant step in the right direction a few years ago when it dropped the "shamateurism" of previous years and went openly professional.

Professional soccer in the U.S. plunged from 22 teams in 1967 (the year of its muddled inception) to five teams two years later. Now it is back to 15 teams and the franchises will be up to 20 next year. Professional soccer's chief executive, Ted Howard, contends "the future is terrific."

Baseball, though, leads the way in preparing people for careers in the sport. Some colleges even run baseball administration courses and the baseball commissioner's office puts out an "Occupational Guide."

Career information in a variety of sports is available from:

Baseball: Office of Baseball Commissioner, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Basketball: the National Basketball Association, Two Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 2010, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Bowling: the Professional Bowling Association, 1720 Merriman Road, Akron, Ohio 44313.

Golf: Professional Golfers Association of America, 60 E. 42nd Street, Room 3404, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Ladies Professional Golf Headquarters, 1776 Peachtree Street, Suite 515, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

Hockey: National Hockey League, 920 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Canada.

World Hockey Association, 4299 MacArthur Boulevard, Newport Beach, Calif. 92660.

Racquetball: National Racquetball Club, Inc. 4101 Dempster Street, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

Soccer: North America Soccer League, Suite 205, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Track: International Track Association, 12121 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 100, Los Angeles, Calif. 90025.

Tennis: World Championship Tennis, 1990 First National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas 75202.

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Career Shopping

How can you choose a job that doesn't exist?

If change, invention, and miniaturization continue as fast as they have, many of the jobs for the 1980s do not exist yet.

But an individual can choose a vocational direction based on the needs of society and still remain open to specific job possibilities.

If recent trends continue, there will be chronic shortages of workers in health care, chemistry, and engineering, according to U.S. department of labor projections for the 1980s. And other fields — such as teaching and the biological sciences — will be overcrowded.

Most job specialists expect present trends — with best opportunities in specialized professions, service occupations, and technical fields — to apply to the projected American labor force of 103 million (with another five million unemployed) in 1985. The same trends apply to other industrialized countries.

Workers most in demand will include accountants, skilled laborers and construction workers, market researchers, biomedical technicians, agribusiness, ceramics; workers in the electrical, industrial, mechanical, and metallurgical fields; dentists, dieticians, record librarians, city managers, economists, pilots, recreation supervisors, sanitarians, and statisticians.

The outlook is good, too, for personnel workers, civil and mining engineers, optometrists, lawyers, librarians, food technologists, writers, architects, home economists, commercial artists, and salesmen (wholesale and retail).

Opportunities appear fair for advertising and insurance workers, stock brokers, industrial traffic managers, foresters, photographers, kindergarten and elementary school teachers, and radio-TV announcers.

Possibilities are very limited for those in some aspects of the fine arts — actors and actresses, dancers, musicians, singers; and for airline dispatchers, broadcast technicians, and merchant marine officers.

"Beware of any occupation that has tended to freeze in conventional mode, like case workers for social work," warns Esther Westervelt, director of Institutional Studies at career-oriented Simmons College in Boston.

She believes that in spite of recent federal cutbacks, the service areas will continue to grow. They are likely to provide most satisfying jobs, she adds, because most of them involve contact with other people.

Most nonmanufacturing jobs are in the service occupations and include clerical and technical office workers, barbers, bellhops, custodians, cooks, educators, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, fire fighters, housekeepers, hospital attendants, meat cutters, models, policemen, nurses, shoe repairers, flight attendants, and waiters.

While the percentage of the work force in skilled blue-collar occupations is expected to decline during the 1980s, the numbers of blue-collar jobs will go up. This is due largely to expected growth in manufacturing and construction, reports the U.S. Labor department's bureau of labor statistics.

The number of small farmers is expected to decrease despite a move by many environmentally conscious people to "return to the land." It is increasingly hard to make money on the small farm.

Jobs in government will grow proportionately more than those in either manufacturing or services, the bureau of labor statistics predicts.

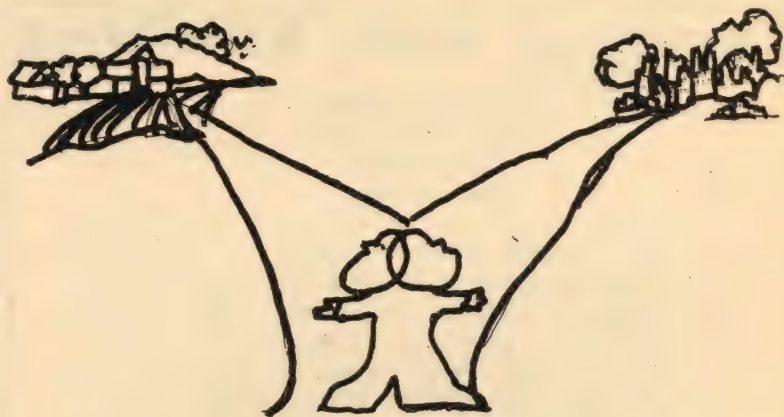
But forecasters, futurists, and many job counselors agree with economist-educator John K. Harris, a consultant for the department of labor, that the greatest opportunities in the 1980s could lie in the

now fuzzy areas between conventional occupations. Those who possess a number of skills, seemingly unrelated, may be in great demand.

Auditing and computer programming, for instance. Or health, safety education,

and woodworking or environment and human services.

"As things grow more complex," advises an employment office manager, "those who can sell and those who can relate to people will have no problems."



Jobs for Minorities

For college-educated women and members of minority groups, the developing job market is rich.

By 1978 one large New York bank vows that 30 per cent of its managers will be women.

A bicycle repair cooperative in Cambridge, Mass., has a "women's day" once a week — when only the shop's women don their overalls and wield their wrenches — to combat stereotypes.

But, by the mid-to-late 1980s, this sort of compensation for years of discrimination should be just history. It should be just as hard for an Indian woman to get work as for a similarly educated white man — and just as easy.

Meanwhile, faced with a group of people with similar talents present employers will go out of their way to hire minorities. In recent years, this has been true more for blacks than other minorities. But now a number of community groups report businesses opening up to American Indians, Spanish-speaking Americans, and others.

Even in the 1980s, qualified minorities can expect some special recognition from employers. The managers of the 80s are the children of the civil-rights-conscious 60s. Many of them will belong to minority groups themselves.

At the moment, women, the biggest minority, compose nearly 40 per cent of the labor force. Yet their fields are narrow. One-quarter of them work in five occupations: secretary, bookkeeper, elementary-school teacher, household worker, and waitress. Only two per cent earn salaries over \$15,000. Only four per cent are managers or officers.

Jane Marilley, who has run a secretarial-service in the East for 27 years, says secretaries usually fall into one of two groups — those who want to become executive secretaries (who often "run the show") and those who feel trapped.

"Employers are dying for a capable 'girl Friday,'" notes Leon Wirtenberg, president of an East coast employment firm. "They're prepared to give women genuine opportunity now. But most women feel if they take these jobs, their consciousness has not been raised."

Some businesses, consequently, are phasing out secretarial positions, trying to replace them with white-collar males and machines. Others are changing the title of "secretary" to "word processor" or "central communicator."

In the 1980s there will still be a great demand for secretarial-type workers. They will talk less of typing and dictation than of "information retrieval." Their typewriters will be — many already are — attached to computer terminals.

Childbirth is one function employers say stands in women's way. But while eight of ten women become mothers, half of those have their last child before age 30 — leaving time for a full professional career along with family responsibilities. And even so, family planning is said to be altering these patterns, along with the upsurge of men doing house-keeping on a full or part-time basis so their wives and families can work elsewhere.

The US department of labor suggests women should look into various non-traditional fields — automobile mechanics, draftsmen, appliance servicemen, building trades, welders, accountants, engineers, and managers. Politics and government are largely untapped fields.

Indeed, weak-kneed counseling is the biggest problem for all minorities, including women, says one spokesman for counseling services.

Many kids are being steered into dead-end jobs. Some high school counselors are still telling students to get chauffeurs licenses. They haven't caught up with the 70s yet, much less the 80s.

Gearing education for the world of work

When the 1980 college graduate steps into the world of work, will he-she be ready for the kinds of jobs which are available?

Well, for the college student of today at Missouri Southern State College, the year 1980 is a long ways off and maybe not of much concern.

But if the high school sophomore of today decides on four years of college, he'll be graduating in 1980. And today's college student will probably be embarking on a "second career" by 1980.

Are the typical high school and college programs of today geared for the 1980s?

"Probably not," says John D. Shingleton, director of placement at Michigan State University. "They are not addressing themselves to society's needs. They are turning out more and more people in the areas that require fewer and fewer workers."

Shingleton points to the rising proportion of liberal arts students, despite the increasingly technological nature of the U.S. economy. These "generalists" in education rose from 55 per cent in 1960-61 to 58 per cent in 1970-71 and will move to 63 per cent in 1980-81, according to the Michigan educator.

On the technological side — sciences and engineering — the comparable percentages of involved students dropped from 9 to 5.5 between 1960 and 1970 and are projected at 3.6 by the start of the next decade. This means the number of graduates in technology in 1981 will be

proportionately fewer than in 1971, yet industry's needs will expand greatly during the present decade.

Shingleton suggests that a new perspective is needed in higher education. "Our system was elitist in the original conception," he explains. "Today we deal in mass education at the college level. At the rate we are going, graduates cannot reach the level their predecessors did nor the levels they aspired to in entering college. There are so many more of them."

His thesis: the new mass education makes little relation to marketable skills and the realities of the world of work. It is still geared to the liberal arts and general education.

But he sees some faculty developing "an awareness of the fact that students have to make a living when they graduate. More high schools and community colleges are devoting two-year programs to work preparation."

The U.S. Office of Education has proposed 15 career clusters where job training should be concentrated: Agribusiness and natural resources; business and office; health; public service; environment; communication and media; hospitality and recreation; manufacturing; marketing and distribution; marine science; personal services; construction; transportation; consumer and homemaking education; and fine arts and humanities.

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Be Prepared

Spring is officially here and that means that one of these days the weather is going to stay nice. When that time comes people will start riding their bicycles both for pleasure and for transportation. The past year has seen a significant increase in the number of bicycles on the road. For those who own bicycles and for those who are planning to purchase a bicycle in the near future we have created this little checklist of things to look for on your bike be it new or old.

After a long winter storage it might be wise for you to check the frame for signs of stress and wear; these signs are most noticeable around the welds or joints and includes the front fork. You'll also want to examine the brakes and the tires.

If you're really ambitious then you might tackle the gears. Unless you know what you're doing, we suggest that any servicing that the gears need should be done by a competent bike repairman since the necessary adjustments can be rather difficult.

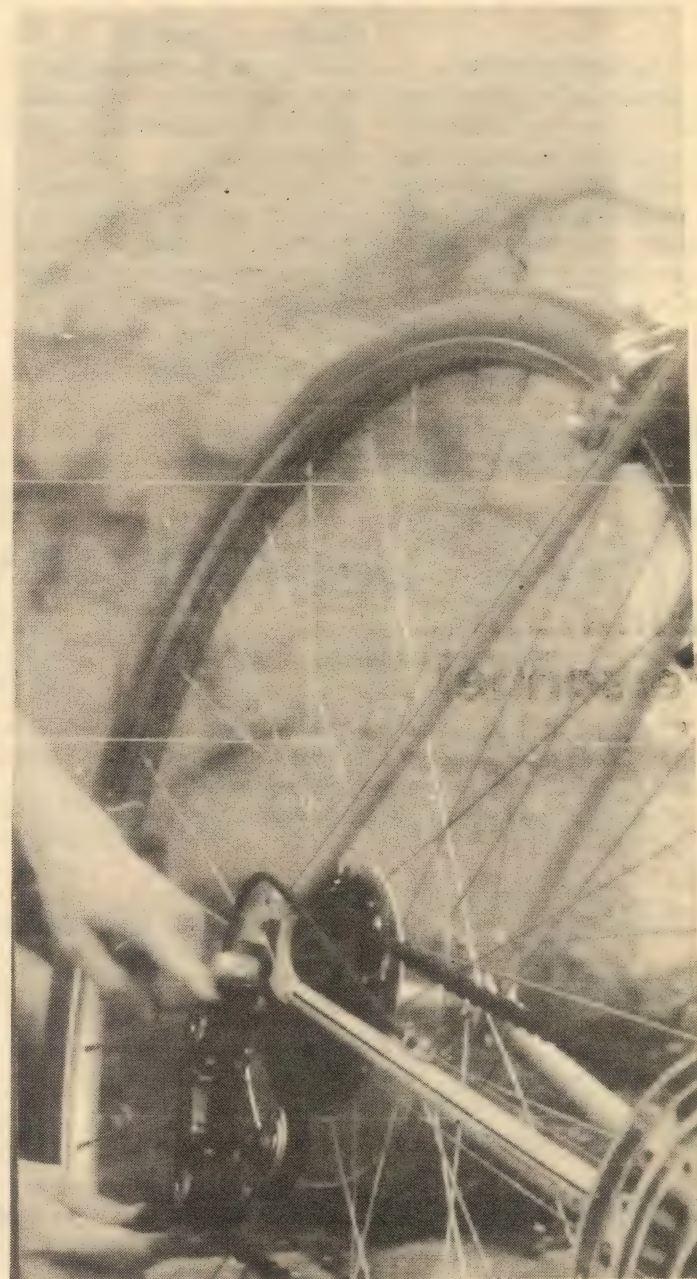
If you insist on doing it yourself there are several good texts that may be purchased in your local bookstore or borrowed from the library. These texts give the beginner the necessary knowledge to make most minor repairs on the bike. Bicycling is a grand sport, but you have to take care of your equipment; check yours and remember that you need to check with the Joplin Police and make sure that your bike meets their safety standards.

Signs of stress may show up along the seat tube. The front changer may need some adjustment, but we suggest you have it done for you.

Picture story by Jimmie Lee Brown



Stress marks may also show up at the neck of the fork. It's also a good idea to check the wheel locks to be sure they are tight and



Personally, I would say that when it comes to adjusting the derailleurs, don't—unless you know exactly what you're doing.



Look at all the joints, and if you have any doubt, check with a service man. You want to ride your bike this summer, so have it checked while there is

Campus tunnel used as escape route

By JOY KASSAB

Underground tunnels! The words conjure up visions of mystery, intrigue and dark deeds of the past. Most of us have never seen an underground tunnel and yet, many of us walk over one on this campus every day.

The secret passageway is located under the old mansion next to the Business Ad-

ministration Building. It has played such adventurous roles as an escape route, a wine cellar and a passageway to the swimming pool.

"Buck" Buchanan, the original owner of the old mansion, constructed the tunnel for escape purposes about sixty-five years ago when Joplin was a wild, rip-roar' in mining town. Fortunately, Mr. Buchanan never

had to use the tunnel for an escape route, but he did enjoy the wine cellar he constructed out of it!

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wallower purchased the estate from Mr. Buchanan and built the swimming pool. They used the mysterious tunnel for an underground walk to their pool on the side of the hill. The Wallowers also constructed a small cloak

and dressing room in the tunnel where they could change in and out of their swim suits. Thus, the underground route became very convenient in many ways.

Years later, the old estate was transformed into MSSC. The tunnel was shut off by construction workers and is now reserved as a fallout shelter for any disaster that might occur. It was used in the 1971 tornado

which struck Joplin.

Ahh, where has all the mystery gone: What ever happened to all those dark deeds of the past? Who would ever again need an escape route from roudy ole' miners? The excitement of the tunnel is gone, but awe and wonderment of the old passageway still lingers behind around some corner, somewhere.

Mrs. Bess Dickerson:

She's secretary for 34

By STEVE FAIRCHILD

Working under the heads of the Language and Literature and Social Sciences departments, Mrs. Bess Dickerson performs her duties as secretary for some 34 professors and instructors in third-floor offices at Hearn Hall.

The secretarial job at MSSC is Mrs. Dickerson's first, saying she took it nearly five years ago simply because "there wasn't enough to keep me busy after my two children left home."

Dr. Henry L. Harder, head of the Language and Literature department, and Charles M. Evans, head of the Social Sciences deParment, conduct their business assisted by Mrs. Dickerson.

"I have the two best bosses on campus," Mrs. Dickerson declares of Dr. Harder and Profesor Evans.

Saying she thoroughly enjoys her work despite the fact that it "gets a little bit wild around here sometimes," Mrs.

Dickerson admits she wouldn't work at a job where she was away from people.

"I like the contact I have here with the faculty and students," she notes.

Mrs. Dickerson, a native of Joplin and a graduate from the old Joplin High School, keeps files on all students majoring in English or Social Science current as a big part of her work. She also serves as a receptionist and has other secretarial duties.

In addition to her own duties, Mrs. Dickerson oversees a group of student employees who help type tests among other things for instructors.

Mrs. Dickerson is one of 32 secretaries on the MSSC campus, all of whom meet as a group the last Tuesday of each month for a luncheon in the College Union. They give each year a scholarship to an MSSC student interested in secretarial sciences.

Jane Patterson:

College Union her domain

By TIM DRY

On your way to the basement of the Student Union did you ever wonder who worked in the crowded madhouse that is disguised as room 100? What kind of person is it

who can organize and efficiently handle a dozen duties while answering over a hundre students a day? Is it superman, Rosemary Woods or George of the Jungle? No, it is Jane Patterson, secretary of the College Union.

Mrs. Patterson spends her days keeping the campus calendar of all campus activities up to date, handling the scheduling of all activities in the college union, typing the weekly campus bulletin, doing all the typing for the College Union Board and being secretary to Mr. Dudley Stegge the College Union Director.

While doing all of this, Mrs. Patterson also finds time to see and talk to over 100 students a day. Student requests range from when the next baseball game is to what is the next movie in the Spiva Arts film series.

"I like working with students real well", claims Mrs. Patterson and she must, for even the casual observer of her in action can see that the rapport she has developed with students is phenomenal.

Room 100, her office, was described by Mrs. Patterson as being a "gathering, meeting point of students". The room always has several students in it either looking at the college calendar or hurling barrages of questions at the beleaguered secretary.

Mrs. Patterson commented on her job, "I think the College Union is an intergel part of a student's college life and I am happy to be a part of it".

She is assisted by Pam Hailey who is employed under the student work program. Between the two of them everything manages to get done.

Mrs. Patterson resides at 325 Shifferdecker with her 11-year-old son. Her hobbies include swimming and hiking; in fact she likes all summer sports.



JANE PATTERSON

This week, April 21 through April 27, is International Secretaries Week. In recognition of secretarial employees on campus particularly, The Chart features a few of the many who serve MSSC. It's a good time to say "thank you" the next time one of our campus secretaries serves you.

Paula Okerson:

She's in Student Personnel

Veterans at Missouri Southern State College are well aware of the courteous and efficient secretary under Mr. Martin in the Sudent Personnel Office. If you are so unfortunate as not to have met her, she is Paula Okerson. Paula has been employed at Veteran's Affairs since Oct. 1973. She was hired as part-time help, and has become a full-time employee who is capable of manning the office of Veteran's Affairs alone in Mr. Martin's absence.

Mrs. Okerson lived in Jasper, Mo., through her grade school education. She then moved to Joplin and has resided here ever since. Paula attended Joplin Memorial High School, where some of her activities included being a member of the yearbook staff, an honor student, and Miss Betty Crocker. She attended one semester at Ozark Bible College carrying a 4.0 grade point average. Paula was married in June 1972 to Pat Okerson and they have a year old son, Scott.

Paula Okerson is very family minded. She was born with her twin brother, Duane, on May 30, 1953, under the sign of the twins, Gemini. Her first concern in life is her son and husband; however, she does have hopes of a career. Most of her time is spent raising Scott, when she is

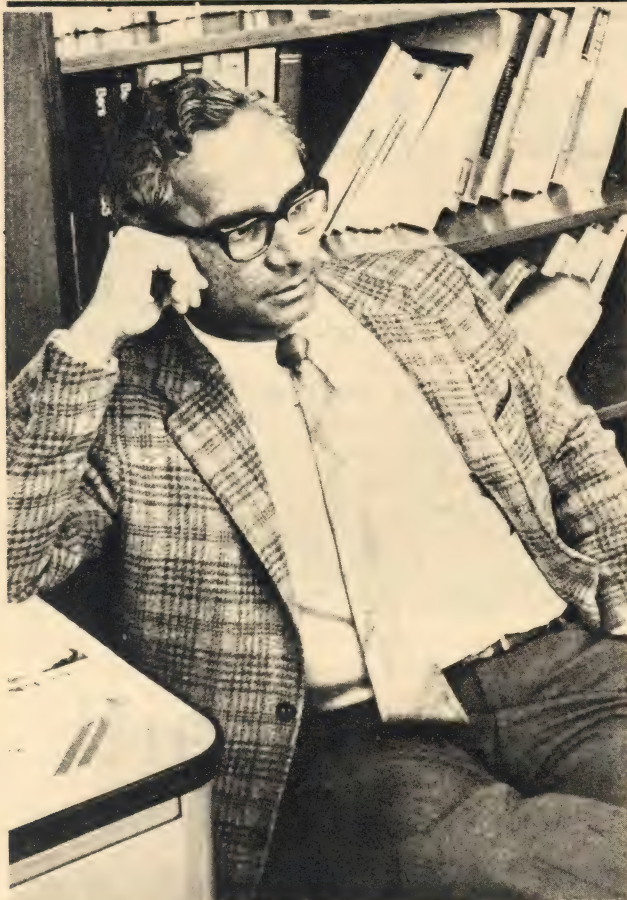
She would like to attend night classes for a time and then return to school as a full-time student. Her final goal has not been established as of yet, but her major field of interest is biology.

Paula is involved deeply in her work and speaks highly of the office of Veteran's affairs. She feels it is an important aspect of Student Services. She admires her boss, Mr. Martin, and his work. The office is run smoothly with the co-operation of her co-worker Janet.

Paula believes the worst outrage in the U.S. today is not politics or Women's Lib, but child abuse. She is interested in getting involved in an organization that is concerned about this problem.

Paula has travelled extensively through the Western states and hopes someday to be able to travel East. She enjoys bicycling, tennis, and the outdoors in general. She not only is a very capable secretary, but a homemaker as well. She sews, manages a lively one year old son, and at the present time is redecorating the Okerson home.

Paula loves to dream and has ambition. She is a romantic at heart and says she doesn't want to age over twenty one. However, she does want to contribute to



DR. P. K. SUBRAMANIAN

Dr. Subramanian:

Astrology interests professor

By LISE SCHILLING

Dr. P. K. Subramanian has been teaching math at MSSC since 1970. Dr. Subramanian came to the United States in the fall of 1963. Holding an honor's degree in math from India, he went on to receive a master's degree from Miami University in Knoxville. His formal education was completed when he obtained a Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin.

Carpentry is Dr. Subramanian's hobby. He writes research papers on math and has business interests of his own. Dr. Subramanian is planning to soon become a citizen of the United States.

Functional analysis is Dr. Subramanian's preferred area in math. He is also interested in mathematics applied in daily problems. Sections included in this would be business, sociology and economics. Dr. Subramanian has taught a course along these lines, and says he is still learning in this area.

Joplin is the smallest town in which Dr. Subramanian has lived. He was born in New Delhi, India, which has a population of about three million people. Dr. Subramanian thinks that a small town has its advantages. He says that the people are friendly here.

Astrology is another of Dr. Subramanian's interests.

However, he only does horoscopes for those he believes need to have them done. In his opinion, astrology is an empirical science.

His grandfather was court astrologer in India, and his uncle is court astrologer there now. He has in his possession astrology manuscripts on palm leaves from 60 to 70 years old. They are never been published, and are valued at over five thousand dollars.

B. B. Rahamin, a math professor from Bangalore, was Dr. Subramanian's astrology teacher. Dr. Subramanian has made several predictions through the use of astrology that have come true. These include the date he would leave for the United States, the time he would receive his Ph. D., and the birth of his daughter by Caesarean. One of his most recent predictions proved accurate was that two years ago he told another MSSC faculty member that he would be a father in two years. A baby is expected soon by that faculty member's wife.

Dr. Subramanian does not believe astrology to be fatalistic or deterministic. He has a respect for and belief in astrology. As a man of modern science, he is unique in that he also admits to an interest in one of the most ancient of sciences.

Wife joins husband as truck-driving duo

By KENNETH RUTHERFORD

The world of truck drivers, 24 hour truck-stops, and busy freight terminals is starting to take on a different appearance. There seems to be a feminine touch to a part of America that for so long was an all male domain. The husband and wife truck driving team is now solidly entrenched in many trucking companies such as Tri-State transit of Joplin.

For Tri-State this new concept in long-haul trucking officially started on Oct. 28, 1971. On this date Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Goodrich of Joplin left the local terminal as the first married duo listed on the Tri-State payrolls.

Nadine Goodrich is the first to point out her decision to start driving with her husband has nothing to do with women's lib. It was purely an economic decision. Until just recently, company policy specified a two-man driving team for many of the loads that leave the Joplin terminal daily. Many times Johnny was forced to leave late or not at all because the driver with him would not show up for work for one reason or another. This was all the reason Nadine needed to step in and help her husband keep their 35 thousand-dollar truck rolling on the nation's highways.

The first step was an introduction course about terminals, billing procedures, and log requirements that all

truck drivers must know by heart. The course was held from 8:30 till 5 o'clock, five days per week at the Tri-State facilities on East 7th Street in Joplin. It was during this course Nadine was labeled with the nickname "Fellow". Seems as though the instructors kept referring to the other 24 men in the class as "you Fellows" and they passed the name along to her. Hundreds of drivers from coast to coast now nod a smile of recognition when "Fellow" is mentioned during a conversation.

Fellowship has always been very strong among truck drivers. Nadine and the 95 other women that have since joined the ranks at Tri-State seem to be getting complete acceptance. If there are several trucks waiting any length of time at the same location an aroma of pot roast or some other home-cooked delight starts filling the air. Nadine does her cooking on the road from an electric skillet and reports feeding as many as 15 hungry men at a sitting. This certainly doesn't hinder acceptance from the men drivers.

In addition to the electric skillet the brightly painted rig contains a television set, stereo, two-way communication system and a surprisingly comfortable bed. Each driver spends four hours behind the wheel of the 350 horsepower vehicle while the other sleeps, reads, or

checks on road condition and other matters of interest on the two-way.

Poor management at government operated loading terminals are the number one complaint of most truckers and Nadine is no exception. Memories of sitting in line for several hours to be loaded or unloaded, then only to be put off until the next day are always fresh in her mind. Up to 37 cents per mile is paid for hauling loads across country but a trucker receives absolutely nothing for sitting waiting at a loading dock.

Some states are easier and more profitable to drive in than others. With the exception of Los Angeles anyplace west of the immediate four-state area is the best place to drive. It is easier to cover more territory in the same length of time and there is on the average less traffic. The farther east a trucker goes the more problems to be faced. High fuel prices, low speed limits and hopelessly snarled traffic jams are high on the problem list.

There are two children still living at home in the Goodrich household and they have reacted quite well to their mother having a job that keeps her away from home for as long as two weeks at a time. They stay in their own spacious ranch style home just north of the MSSC campus with "Grandma" and think it is neat to have a Mom that drives a big truck. Johnny and Nadine have a grown son that works on the Yellow-Freight dock in Baxter Springs, Kans. He isn't quite as enthused about Mom wheeling the big rigs. Trucking is not all good money and fun travel. The Goodrich family lost a third son in the crash of his tractor-trailer rig in California. When the trucking occupation takes its hold on a family it is usually permanent; however, at times the price can be dear.

The image most persons get when thinking of truckers is pretty well stereotyped, but it is starting to change. People like Johnny and Nadine are the reason why. Chic outfits by Butte Knit or Lily Ann make up Nadine's driving attire while a white shirt and tie is standard equipment for Johnny. Levi's, cowboy boots and denim jackets are still in the majority among truckers but it is a safe bet it is losing ground. It couldn't happen to a nicer industry.

After traveling in 46 states the most humorous story Nadine relates happened here in Joplin. A well known local businessman was admiring her new white Cadillac and struck up a conversation. He was reasonably sure he had seen Nadine at the Country Club or other social events in Joplin. When she assured him that this was not the case he then inquired what business her husband was in. When Nadine informed the Joplin socialite her husband was a truck driver he "flushed like he had been slapped", she said.

The truckers' image is still there, but be patient. With a gentleman and a lady like Mr. and Mrs. Johnny

ECM is open to everyone

By BRAD MYERS

It's not a club. There are no membership fees, and it's open to everyone. It's ECM, and ECM is Ecumenical Campus Ministry. Its purpose is to provide students and faculty with a Christian fellowship and a chance to relate not only their social but also their academic problems to a Christian context.

ECM is a non-profit organization which is totally supported by nine demonstrations, thus making the organization non-denominational and open to everyone.

The ECM is headed by the Rev. Graham Riggs, who is also the minister at the Oakland Christian Church. Mr. Riggs has been involved with the ECM at Missouri Southern since September of 1972.

For some months now, ECM has been having a Wednesday noon luncheon which is held in dining room C on the third floor of the College Union. The event is an informal discussion which provides different viewpoints of various groups upon a given subject.

Some of the subjects which have been discussed include abortion, pornography, and death. In each of these cases there was present a person from a different field other than religion to bring forth an opposing viewpoint.

By the presence of representatives from these various other fields such as psychology or sociology, different viewpoints other than the traditional religious one were presented.

In the future, ECM is planning to have a summer program of some sort which would include special seminars on such subjects as dating and marriage. The ECM also hopes to add to the college's curriculum some classes on religion which would be accredited.

The ECM, at the corner of Newman and Duquesne roads, is open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and on Sunday evening from 7 p.m. There are rap sessions where people can come and enjoy fellowship and discuss problems of their choice. The ECM has

Credits low?
Starting to squirm
Pick up six
This summer term
MSSC

Rock concerts bring changes to Hall

By JOY KASSAB

Rock concerts at Joplin's Memorial Hall have brought about a few difficult problems in and around the building concerning the bands, the attenders and the building itself.

As a result the City Council of Joplin has drawn up new rules and regulations regarding these problems in order to maintain protection and safety for all those attending any type of an event at Memorial Hall.

Robert Metzinger, Joplin's City Manager, stated that the reason for making up a new set of rules and regulations, "were the result of numerous complaints from young people and parents" to Council members and the Fire and Police Chiefs. The complaints referred to such problems as, "abbreviated performances, illegal use of marijuana during the concerts, beer and alcoholic beverages being brought in by band members and damage done to the building."

"Performers, it appears, tried to incite the crowd at times and have been abusive to police officers," Mr. Metzinger added. "Some incidents have been ridiculous!"

Damage done to the building involved two small fires set in trash cans. Mr. Metzinger believed they could have been started purposely to cover up the scent of marijuana smoke and possibly to distract policemen.

In response to the complaints of current problems at Memorial Hall, Mr. Metzinger called a meeting with the Directors of Parks and Recreation, Public Works, and Health, the Fire and Police Chiefs, and the City Attorney. Two sessions of discussion over the concert situations led them to decide upon the Bill of Regulations. The new rules read, (briefly), as follows;

1. Concessions—Food and drink at Memorial Hall. The City reserves to itself the exclusive right to the concessions for all food and drink at Memorial Hall for any use of the Hall. The City shall have the right to grant a franchise for the concessions for food and drink. Any franchise shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Health Ordinances of the City.

2. Ticket Sales—The City shall have exclusive right to sell all tickets for admission for any function at Memorial Hall for which admission is charged. The City shall have the right to grant a contract to and persons or organization to sell admission tickets. The City or its designee shall hold full proceeds from said sells until the performance is completed.

A. The City or its designee shall refund the admission charge to any ticket holder for termination of a performance if any of these provisions are violated, failure of the performance to commence within (30) minutes of the scheduled time, failure of all performers to show up.

B. City shall retain an amount of (2½) percent of the gross sales of admissions.

C. The Lessee is authorized to issue (250) complimentary tickets for each performance to which there is no refund.

3. Smoking—Smoking in all areas of Memorial Hall is prohibited during the period the building is open for any performance or event for which admission is charged.

4. Parking—Memorial Hall. Parking is prohibited in the drive-ways of Memorial Hall during, or (2) hours before or (2) hours after any performance.

5. Police Officers—required, when. Any person leasing Memorial Hall shall employ off-duty police officer of the J.P.D. for performance. The Chief of Police shall appoint an "Officer in Charge" who shall be the City's representative at Memorial Hall for the performance. He will have the right to terminate any event if any violation is done to any of the stated provisions. A refund of admission charge to the ticket holders is also granted.

6. Dressing rooms, stage, offices and mechanical Equipment Areas, Prohibitions—all persons except lessee, performers, police officers, stage hands, and city officials are prohibited from entering the dressing rooms, stage, offices, and mechanical equipment areas at Memorial Hall.

The first reading of these rules were held April 1. Second and third reading were held on April 15. Mr. Metzinger went on to say that if all goes as expected, the rules and regulations will "probably be into effect by May 5th or 6th.

When asked if the new rules and regulations for Memorial Hall might possibly cut down concert attendance, Mr. Metzinger quickly replied, "The new rules will attempt to eliminate the problems and meet the complaints and I believe it was a step in the right direction. They are for the people's protection and safety. They are for the people's benefit and I feel it might even improve the attendance of the rock concerts!"

Disc jockey praises 'Chart'

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Popular discjockey Jack Conner of KSYN-KQYX and KODE-TV's Maureen Murphy are interesting people to get to know.

Outside of their humorous "outlook o life," added with such "easy and out-going" personalities — qualities that almost any individual would like to possess — they are true professionals in their respective fields of journalism.

Miss Murphy and Conner were attending the Joplin Humane Society's annual organizational membership banquet along with the Costley K's, a gospel singing trio from Webb City, and both were collecting useful information and pictures for their stations. The banquet was held earlier in the month at the Spanish Main Room of the Holiday Inn in Joplin. This was where these people were interviewed.

I asked Jack what his radio job consisted of, he immediately chuckled and replied, "I'm head janitor. I interview people, dogs, and cats."

After few enjoyable minutes of telling jokes, Conner and I settled down and did some serious talking. He said in all seriousness that he really enjoyed being a discjockey for KSYN-KQYX because, "Everyday is different."

Conner said he would like to praise members of The

Chart and faculty sponsor Richard Massa for its excellent news coverage this spring.

"The Chart staff is really doing a fine job this semester. They have good reporters who are taking definite stands on highly controversial subjects and I personally admire them for taking these types of stands," he said.

"Most of all I appreciated their article a couple of issues ago on the subject of Satanic worship. Satanic worship is a cult and evil is not to be desired," said Conner.

"I'm glad Missouri Southern has taken a firm stand on this issue," added Conner.

Conner is a 1972 graduate of Ozark Bible College in Joplin and was a discjockey there on KOBK. In 1970 he joined the radio crew at KDMO in Carthage, Mo., and has been with KSYN-KQYX since 1972.

Miss Murphy works in the department of photography at KODE-TV and is extremely talented in her occupation. I didn't have much time to talk to her because she had to leave early for the station in order to have the film developed for the ten o'clock news. She seemed to be very much like Jack. KODE-TV would be at a tremendous loss without her.

Chiropractor uses acupuncture

An advertisement in a recent issue of a national magazine offers a "home study course in acupuncture, complete with instruction book and needles."

A Joplin chiropractor, however, did not take the home study course. He studied acupuncture, an ancient Chinese medical treatment, through seminars and special training sessions. Now he's using acupuncture in his Joplin practice.

Dr. W. F. Delaney is conducting research locally for the Acupuncture Society of America. A graduate of Logan Chiropractic College at St. Louis, Dr. Delaney has studied with Professor J. R. Wormsley, founder of the China

Acupuncture College of The United Kingdom, Oxford, England; Dr. Richard Yennie, Kansas City, vice president of Acupuncture society of America; and Dr. Eric Tao, Kansas City, formerly of China.

The acupuncture treatment is based on a Chinese theory that the life force flows through the body constantly along 12 channels or meridians, imaginary lines through the body. Points on these channels can exert life force — too much energy on one point and not enough on other points often cause disease to follow.

"The difficulty with medical science is that we cannot prove what the life force is," Dr. Delaney says.

In the acupuncture treatment a horse-hair sized needle is penetrated into the body along one of the 12 channels.

"It is not piercing in the normal sense of the word as with a hypodermic needle," Dr. Delaney explains. "The patient feels no pain. The needle does not touch any blood vessels or nerves at specific acupuncture points, slipping into the pores, sliding the tissue aside."

The treatment is no panacea for the cure of a disease, the doctor says, and Dr. Delaney says he uses it only for the treatment of or relieving of pain.

"The real value of acupuncture is in balancing the flow of energy through the system. Sometimes that is all that is necessary," he adds.

There are acupuncture treatments for drug addiction, alcoholism, and for over-eating.

"But each patient is an individual case," Dr. Delaney comments, "and a doctor must first know the underlying cause of a patient's problems."

As for the validity of acupuncture, he says: "The real

Blind find welfare checks cut

A 40 year old Kansas City blind woman, suffering from diabetes and multiple sclerosis has found her welfare check cut by nearly one-third.

This reduction has left her in a bind with her doctor and drug bills.

Many families have been forced to rely on relatives and friends to help pay for their bills.

The federal program, called Supplementary Security Income, is administered by the Social Security Administration. The state of Missouri had administered new aid programs in the past. The changeover went pretty smooth the first month, but the program fell apart in February.

Most of the federal S.S.I. payments to blind Missourians were more than they were supposed to be.

\$200.00.

Many persons returned the checks telling them that they were being overpaid but they said the money was theirs.

Eldo Throckmorton, assistant chief of the Bureau of Family and Children's Services, in the state office said this week he was hopeful of getting state checks covering March and April in the mail in a couple of weeks.

Throckmorton said that there were about 400 blind Missourians affected by the foulup, most of them being in Kansas City and Joplin areas with a few others scattered throughout the state.

Officials in the state and federal offices said there was no indication when the February foulup would be cleared up.

Hess admires craftsmanship

By MICHAEL SADLER

Garry J. Hess, who has been at MSSC for the last three years as instructor of jewelry and silversmithing classes, has great admiration for craftsmanship. "Craftsmanship and design are very important facets of jewelry-making," said Mr. Hess. "And I try to stress these areas in my classes."

"Most of the things you see being done in jewelry, although they look very contemporary and modern, are interpretations of older ideas," said Mr. Hess.

Working on jewelry is both an occupation and hobby for him. Mr. Hess does commission work for such items as dinner rings, wedding bands, and other jewelry.

"You have to watch and not get extravagant in design," Mr. Hess said. "Jewelry must be functional as well as ornate and if it's not, you've defeated the whole purpose for making it in the first place."

Mr. Hess will present a show of his jewelry at Nobles in Webb City beginning April 28 and running for about one month. "I like to let the public see what is going on in the area of jewelry design. I think it arouses a great deal of interest and appreciation in people."

Although teaching takes quite a bit of time, Mr. Hess keeps abreast of trends and new designs in his field. He recently attended a casting workshop in Dallas, an enameling workshop in Tulsa, and has also taken courses at Kansas State College of Pittsburg.

"I want to know what contemporary jewelers are doing and the various approaches they are taking. Much of what I do is based on ideas I get from studying different techniques and designs," Mrs. Hess stated.

The tools used in jewelry making are extremely small, and there are very few machines that are actually necessary. "Jewelry design is essentially a hand job, which makes it very personal to the artist. The tools you do use are very small and delicate," Mr. Hess reflected.

Mr. Hess will conduct a summer workshop from June 3 through the 14. The class will run from 9 until 4 every day. He is very enthusiastic about the class: "The extended and continual period of time to work on projects adds a new dimension for most students who have been used to classes."

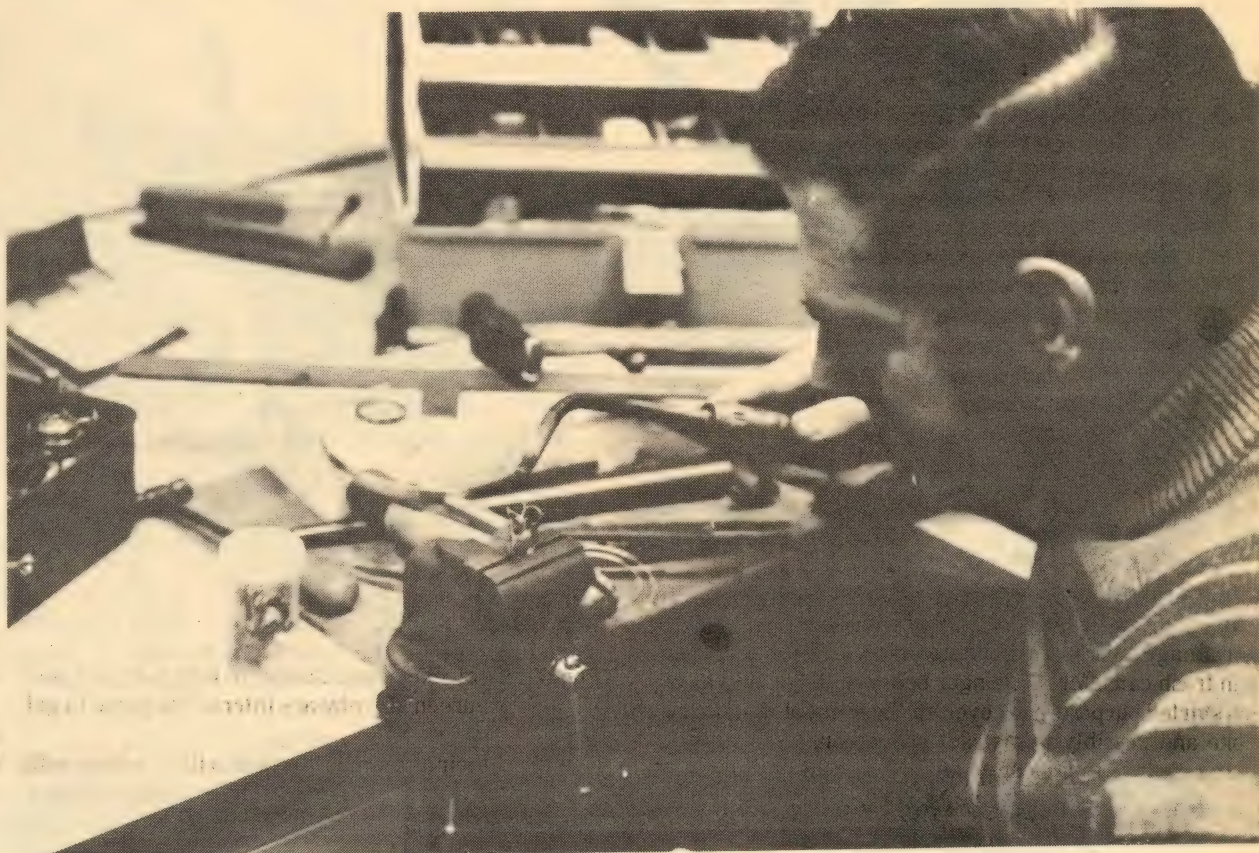
"Also we end up with more time than in a regular class because we aren't always putting things away and getting them out later to start again. I taught the workshop last year and I really enjoyed it."

The creation of new ideas and interpretations is very essential to design. It determines whether or not the jewelry is impressive and artful.

An example of Mr. Hess's innovative style would be the crucifix in the accompanying photo. The design takes a very old and common theme and adds new dimension to it. The triangular backing, in ebony, is a re-design and expression of the scene. Also, the silver body is three dimensional and is draped on the cross so the effect of hanging is more real.

Mr. Hess plans to continue teaching for the present. "I get great satisfaction from teaching. I like working with the students, and I enjoy seeing them do things that I've been able to pass on to them. My classes are always full and the students are interested in jewelry," he said.

Mr. Hess described MSSC as "a tremendous" school. The students are very enthusiastic and most of them know what they want to do and make when they come into the



class. The only trouble I have is occasionally one of them I enjoy seeing them do things that I've been able to pass on to them. My classes are always full and the students are interested in jewelry," he said.

Mr. Hess described MSSC as "a tremendous" school. The students are very enthusiastic and most of them know what they want to do and make when they come into the class. The only trouble I have is occasionally one of them will want to attempt something too difficult, but in my opinion even that is on the plus side."

Although jewelry takes most of his time, Mr. Hess

enjoys such hobbies as photography, hunting, snow skiing, and flying.

Having recently bought a house, Mr. Hess is enthusiastic about Joplin and the growth potential it has.

"I hope that interest in jewelry will also spread in the area. I've watched the growth since I first came here and I am very optimistic about the possibilities."

"Actually jewelry is very personal, both to the wearer and the designer. It reflects their attitudes and outlooks ... it reflects the total person."

April 27 to May 11:

Senior exhibits scheduled

By MICHAEL SADLER

Senior art exhibits for two MSSC students, Robert McCurry and Mitchell Terry, will soon be appearing in the Spiva Art Center. McCurry's show is scheduled to begin April 27 and end May 5 while Terry's works will be presented May 4 through May 11.

McCurry's exhibit will consist of 35 works in the areas of oil painting, sculpture, pen and ink, graphics, water colors, ceramics, bronze casting, wood sculpture, and some commercial art displays.

Clay sculptures and pen and ink drawings are his favorite media although McCurry spends a great deal of time with graphics and illustrations as these are most

used in commercial art.

"When I get out I would like to eventually do illustrations and other commercial art jobs, and maybe do layouts," McCurry stated. "But I will continue sculpting on the side because I enjoy it quite a bit."

After graduation McCurry plans on moving to a larger city. "Joplin's kind of lacking in opportunity as far as commercial art jobs go. I'd like to go to either Tulsa or Dallas, I think my chances are better there."

Terry will also present approximately 35 items for exhibit, about one-half will consist of clay sculptures and the other half examples of water color, prints, drawings, and ceramics.

"People are really kind of vain, and they like to see themselves. I love doing portraits, and if I could get enough commission work doing that sort of thing I think I would be very happy at it," commented Terry.

Terry also has tentative plans to leave the area because he feels "There would be a lot more opportunity, particularly in a large city, for the type of work I want to do. But I would be satisfied teaching just about anywhere for a while."

The large number of sculptures reflects Terry's interest; most of these are portrait sculptures of different people. He has a great many techniques in his sculpture, and each of them reflect the different approach he has taken.

Although Terry plans on teaching after graduation, he plans to continue and receive his master's degree at Pittsburg and possibly someday open a portrait sculpture shop.

24th annual . . .

Spiva competition to open

The 24th Annual Competitive Exhibit is scheduled to begin May 5 and run through May 27 in the Missouri Southern Fine Arts Building.

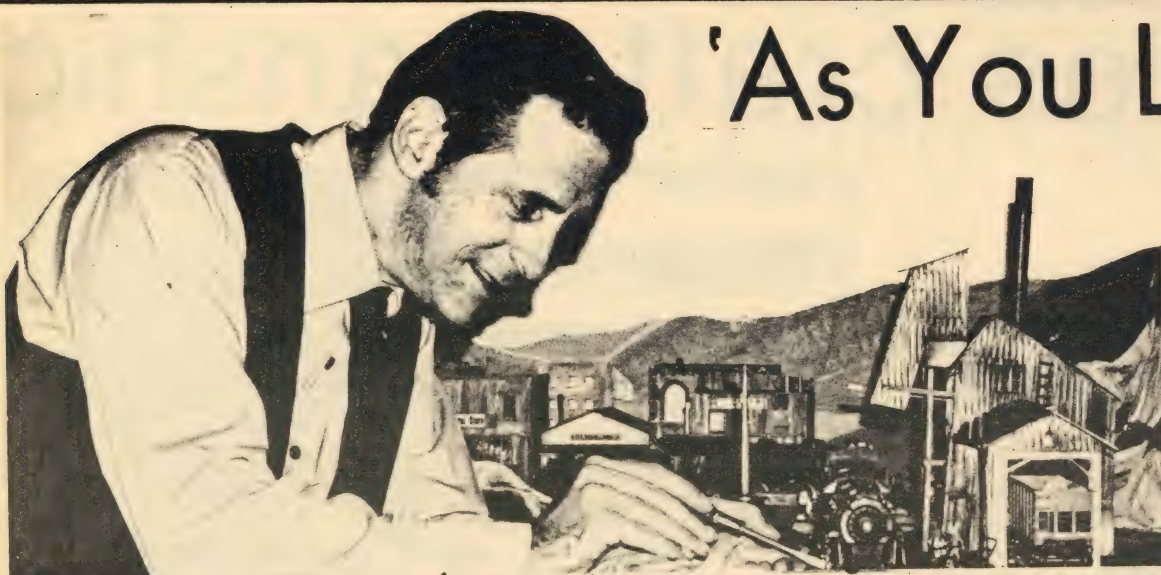
The show will feature works by area artists who will be competing for cash awards and purchase presentations which include \$150 first prize, \$100 second prize, \$50 third prize; sponsored by the Art Center, and ten \$100 purchase awards which are sponsored by area businesses.

Artists who may exhibit must live within a 200 mile radius of the Art Center, be 16 years or older, or be a member of the Spiva Art Center. Only original works produced within the last three years and not previously

shown at the Center will be exhibited.

The media in which works will be presented are: oils, acrylics, watercolors, inks (colored), pastels, chalks, drawings, graphics, sculptures, ceramics, collages, and other miscellaneous areas.

An opening reception and awards presentation, featuring the judge's taped comments will be conducted May 5, at 3 p.m., in the Spiva Art Center. Judge for the show will be Professor Edgar Albin, head of the Art Department of Southwest Missouri State University at Springfield.



Technically speaking:

SET DESIGNER DUANE HUNT

Production on grand scale

The technical production end of "As You Like It" is on as grand a scale as the play itself.

The set is one of the most unusual ever upon the Barn Theatre stage. It is a combination of classical Greek, Elizabethan, and contemporary staging, mixed to provide a workable contemporary Elizabethan stage. A multi level thrust has been added in front of the stage, which is an extension of the stage floor almost into the audience itself. It is so close that an actor sitting on the center tree stump can shake hands with (or give a good rap in the teeth to) a spectator on the front row without bending over.

The set will depict the orchard of Oliver D' Boys, the court of the usurping Duke Frederick, and the forest of Arden. Lighting changes and special effects such as periakts (spinning flats, or panels), and a lowered or raised tree limb will differentiate the locales. Mr. Duane Hunt is in charge of the construction.

The costumes are flamboyant. They are set in the Commonwealth period in the cavalier style, which is similar to the costumes in the recent popular movie, "The Three Musketeers." Costumes include plumed hats, swashbuckle boots, and Spanish swords, all of which were the vogue of the day.

There is some color keying for the costumes. The forest dwellers (the banished Duke Senior, his followers, and the native shepherds) are dressed in earth colors, such as browns and greens, to reflect the carefree and natural lifestyle of those people who went back to nature before it was popular.

By contrast, the court of the villainous Duke Frederick is keyed in blues and reds, which suggests the artificial air of tense frivolity and decadence.

Ms. Pat Kluthe, who is the costumer for the show, stated that there is a lot of work to be done on these garments even after they have been made, such as maintenance, adjustments, repairs, and dry cleaning.

This year the publicity has been expanded into radio spots taped by the Barn personnel at the KODE radio studios. Keith Mackey headed this project, and Stephen

Even the miners

Early Joplin enjoyed Bard

One hardly associates an old Joplin miner with William Shakespeare. Yet one of the first plays ever produced in Joplin was Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Edwin Booth, the famed Shakespearean actor of that age, made quite a splash here during an appearance in early Joplin.

Back in the 1880's and '90's there was an open air summer theatre located at 6th and Joplin streets, where the Empire Electric Company is now. Performances of a

Brietzke assisted.

The assistant director for the show is Mark Claussen.

Lighting design is by Julie Dale, assisted by Susan Warren. The crew for lights includes William L. Denney, Stephanie Elbert, Bob Morris, Joe Warren, Mark Claussen, Tim Thomas, and Sarah Fausett.

The Costume chairman is Pat Kluthe, and assistant chairman is Kathy McCorkle. The crew includes Sarah Fausett, Marge McGaham, Christy Hunt, Scott Stutzman, Maria Seidler, Mike McCullough, Linda Tomlinson, Gail Stewart, Patti German, and Terry Ward.

In charge of props is Jan Pyle, assisted by Ted Estes and Cecil Cates.

Heading the scene construction is crew chief Bruce Hensley, who leads a crew of Keith Mackey, Tom Green, Stephen Brietzke, Mary Goade, Donna Lonchar, Peggy Morgan, Suzanne House, and Jody Short.

Mary Goade is in charge of newspaper publicity.

Stage Manager for "As You Like It" is Tom Green.

The difficult make up job, which includes building permanent beards for most of the men, is headed by William L. Denney with a crew of Cecil Cates, Sarah Fausett, Mark Claussen, Patti German and Jody Short.

Hair styles are designed by Cecil Cates and Sarah Fausett.

The program cover was designed by Mike McCullough and Suzanne House is in charge of program continuity.

In charge of business is Sam Claussen.

The Box Office chairman is Suzanne House, and her staff includes Lise Schilling, Julie Isenmann, Ted Estes, Stephen Brietzke and Maria Seidler.

Gail Stewart is the house manager.

Dean Collins planned and orchestrated the famous wrestling scene between Orlando and Charles, the Duke's wrestler.

On the other side of the scale, Keith Garber arranged the music for the live musicians, and vocal director for the singers is Mike Straw.

The solo dancer and choreographer for the big dance scene is Mrs. Gwen Hunt.

Shakespeare play would invariably pack the house, and with miners, no less.

Those old miners knew and loved Shakespeare better than any other writer, and they were quite fanatic about their opinions. Those miners that could read usually had only two books, a Bible, and a complete works of Shakespeare.

They were a tough audience to play for. They would go as far as to bring their complete works with them to the play and to read along as the play progressed...and woe unto any actor who missed a line. The crowd would become rather obnoxious, loud, and raucous, and if the offense was great enough, they would actually stop the play and make the erring actor go back and do it again until he got it right. One can imagine a group of grizzled old miners with scripts in hands, roasting a poor hapless victim upon the stage.

Those old timers had a hard old life. But one thing is for certain, they knew their Shakespeare.

'As You Like It' to open

By KEITH MACKEY

"As You Like It" is a story of many themes, such as society and love. But most of all, it is a celebration. It celebrates life, love, old age, youth, and romance.

Romance plays a large part of "As You Like It." There are a number of sets of lovers, running the gauntlet from Orlando and Rosalind, who represent the perfect love, to Touchstone and Audrey, who represent love based on pure physical lust.

Intrigue also plays a large part. Oliver (Stephen Brietzke) plots to kill Orlando (Keith Mackey); Orlando plots to overcome Charles, the Duke's wrestler (Bill Bello); Duke Frederick (Pat Ryan) overthrows his elder brother Duke Senior (William L. Denney); Rosalind (Terry Ward) spins a web of torment around Orlando; Touchstone (Sam Claussen) plots the seduction of Audrey (Patti German), and the list is endless. The play takes the audience into another world. It is a world where the hero can fight impossible foes and win, and a world where two people can meet and fall into a love deeper than the ocean. It is a world of Kings and castles and of things long ago. It is a switch from the ordinary.

Many people have a negative reaction to Shakespeare. The very word conjures up visions of the "upper crust society" people to many. Some are of the opinion that it is too "intellectual."

This is hardly the case. William Shakespeare wrote for the entire spectrum of humanity, from the Aristocracy to the lowest dregs of mankind. Far from being intellectual, his works tend to be a bit earthy from time to time. So earthy, in fact, that later Victorian scholars took it upon themselves to clean up his lusty dialog. The men of Shakespeare's time regarded a good healthy lust as a joyful common occurrence, not as a tool of the Devil; and if he or she could revel in such delights, that was even better. Even today parts of Shakespeare's plays are cut in some productions, for fear of corrupting the audience's tender morals.

Shakespeare's language is some of the most beautiful in the English speaking world. It, like the character that speaks it, is idealized, drawing into a world that is bigger than life. Far from being hard and complicated, many members of the "As You Like It" cast picked up the Elizabethan dialect so easily, that it crept into their everyday talking on numerous occasions.

The overall mood of "As You Like It" is a holiday, as in a contrast from the everyday. Normal rules and logic do not apply here. The purpose is to throw out the everyday and ordinary, and to present a world that is "As You Like It." In today's ugly world, it is good to have a retreat.

Whatever a viewer wants he gets. The show includes everything from tender love scenes to one of the most violent fight scenes ever to appear on the Barn Theatre stage. Whether there is love or combat, there is plenty of action.

This play, often called a satire of Shakespeare written by Shakespeare, is exactly as the Elizabethan audiences liked it. It remains today as one of his most popular. The famous line "All the world's a stage, and the men and women merely players" comes from this play.

For the theatre student, doing Shakespeare presents vast opportunities that are not present in other plays. What the "As You Like It" cast had learned from this production about acting, characters, and themselves is tremendous.

According to Mr. Milton W. Brietzke, the director, the only reason that Shakespeare is not performed more often is the large casts required ("As You Like It" has 33 people). The crux of the plays is often in the minor characters as much if not more than the major ones, and a bad minor character can destroy a play completely. The cast for this play is a strong one, and enthusiasm for its success is high.

The Barn Theatre has strived hard to create an idyllic world. The efforts even extend beyond the stage. It is the usual custom for the cast to mingle with the audience in the lobby after each performance. However, for this production (weather permitting) there will be tables on the green between the Barn Theatre and the Tech building laden with goodies, and the cast and audience will mingle in the open air while strolling minstrels sing to complete the atmosphere, as they did in Shakespeare's day.

"As You Like It" is a switch from the ordinary. Try

Curtain time
8 p.m. Every night
next week



"As You Like It"

"So this is the forest of Arden?" The Banished Duke's daughter, Rosalind (standing, right), played by Terry Ward, disguises herself as a boy to flee from the wrath of the treacherous Duke Frederick along with the fool Touchstone, played by Sam Claussen, and Duke Frederick's daughter, Celia, played by Jan Pyle. (Chart Photo by Claudia Myers.)



William L. Denney portrays the Banished Duke (gesturing, above right) who with the Lords that have followed him into exile contemplate their rustic life in the forest of Arden.



Keith Mackey portrays Orlando (left, front), who throttles his elder brother Oliver, played by Stephen Brietzke, as Orlando demands his rights and old Adam, played by Ted Estes, fearfully pleads for peace in "As You Like It". (Chart Photo by Claudia Myers.)



William L. Denney as the Banished Duke engages Duane Hunt as the melancholy Jaques in the forest of Arden



Silvius (center), played by Jody Short, proclaims his love to Phebe (left), played by Malynnda Wells, as Audrey, the country wench, played by Patti German, looks on. (Chart Photo by Claudia Myers.)

Best home run hitter

Aaron tops Babe's record

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY

Who is really the best major league home-run hitter of all time — Henry (Hank) Aaron or Babe (George Herman) Ruth?

Many individuals say it is Hank and others say it is Ruth.

Aaron's historic 715th homer had come in the third game of his 21st major league season. — all with the Atlanta Braves. It came on his 11,295th at bat and his 2,967th game.

Ruth reached the 714 mark in his 22nd season and ended his career with 8,399 at bats and 2,503 games. Aaron had 488 home-runs after his first 8,399 at bats and 578 after his first 2,503 games.

Many believe that Ruth is the greatest slugger because the Babe reached his home-run record way before Aaron did.

Sports announcer Tony Kubeck said that records are made to be broken. "Aaron may have slugged more homers during Ruth's era and the Babe may have slugged more homers during Aarons era. You just never know about these things. All I know is that you've got to give a man credit where credit is due and Henry deserves all the credit you can give him. They are both great athletes and contributed much to the game of baseball," Kubeck concluded.

The home-run record gives Aaron his third all-time record in major categories. He attained the others during the last two seasons — Most total bases in 1972 and most extra base hits in 1973.

The record bursting home-run lifted his total-base mark to 6,432 and was his 1,395th extra-base blow.

Aaron, Ruth and Ty Cobb dominate the dozen major categories. Cobb holds six of them — games played, at bats, runs, hits, lifetime batting average and stolen bases. Ruth still holds the marks for runs batted in, slugging percentage and bases on balls.

Aaron, who stands at 6-foot and weighs 190-pounds, is within striking distance of records for most games played, at bats and RBI. Cobb played in 3,033 games, only 69 more than The Hammer at the start of this season. Cobb had 11,249 at bats. Aaron began 1974 with 11,288.

Aaron's 715 home-run lifted his RBI total to 2,138. Ruth had 2,209.

Aaron held 11 other major league records after completing his 20th season last September.

They were:

- Most years with 100 or more runs scored, 15.
- Most years leading league in total bases, 8.
- Most years with 300 or more total bases, 15.
- Most years playing 150 or more games, 14.
- Most years 100 or more extra bases on long hits, 19.
- Most years with 30 or more roundtrippers, 15.
- Most years with 20 or more home-runs, 19.
- Most years (consecutive) with 20 or more home-runs, 19.

Most career sacrifice flies, 111.

Most career intentional walks, 283.

Most home-runs in one leaue 713 (now more).

He shared with Lou Gehrig the major league standard with 100 or more runs scored in 13 consecutive seasons.

His 715 homer also moved him ahead of Ruth's all-time mark for extra bases on long hits — 2,921 — 2,920.

In addition, Aron held National League records for most years with 600 or more at bats (10), most years with one or more homers in all parks (9), most years with 100 or more RBI (11), most years with 40 or more homers (8), most consecutive years with 100 or more runs scored (13), most home-runs (713, now more) and most RBI (2,133).

He shared NL marks for most grand slam homers with Willie McCovey and the late Gil Hodges with 14, most years leading league in RBI with Rogers Hornsby with four and most walks in a game, five, shared by many players.

Hank Aaron has had his share of the records!

MSSC ace righthander Tim Doss fires a warm-up pitch.

Former Webb Citian:

Bob Teel visits track meet

Bob Teel recently visited the Joplin Invitational track meet and judged as an official.

The University of Missouri head track coach is a graduate of Webb City High School and his mother, Mrs. Roy Teel, still resides there.

Teel was on hand at Junge Stadium and served as Marshal of the Fourth Annual Joplin Invitational.

The 49-year-old former MU football and track standout currently is in his third season at the helm of the Tiger thinclads, having taken over from his former head coach, Tom Botts, in 1972.

In Teel's first year as the head mentor, Missouri finished second in the Big Eight Indoor meet with three athletes claiming individual crowns.

As an athlete of the post World War II era, Teel

competed in football and track and earned varsity letters in both sports. He set the best season's punting average in Missouri history (43.7 years) in 1946 as a sophomore then dropped the sport during his junior and senior years to concentrate on track.

Teel's specialty in track was the long jump and he set a longstanding university record in 1948 with a leap of 25-1¼. It wasn't until 1970 that his mark fell. Mel Gray shattered it when he leaped 25-11¾.

It was during 1948 that Teel and Mel Sheehan, then also a Tiger thinclad and now Missouri athletic director, qualified for the final Olympic trials.

While in the service, Teel played basketball with St. Mary's College in 1943-44 and football with the Lt. Pierce (Fla.) Amphibs in 1945.

Teel graduated from the University of Missouri in 1949 with a degree in Business and Public Administration.

In district 16 basketball

MWSC establishes 4 records

Missouri Western State College of St. Joseph established four new NAIA District 16 basketball records during the 1973-74 campaign.

Gary Filbert's district champs scored 2,528 points to top the 2,509 total of the University of Missouri—Kansas City in 1970-71, posted a .621 rebound percentage to surpass the .591 figure of the University of Missouri—St. Louis in 1968-69, compiled a .510 team field goal mark to erase the .509 figure of Drury's 1969-70 team and claimed 25 victories to top the 22 triumphs by Drury in 1969-70.

Westminster and Tarkio each claimed a line in the district record book. Westminster's .772 mark from the free throw line bettered the team mark of .750 set by Central Methodist last year and Tarkio's 57.9 defensive average topped the 60.9 average set by Drury in 1969-70.

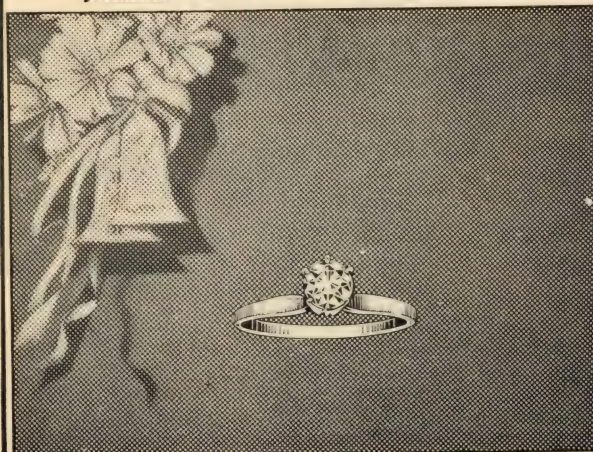
Westminster's Scott Posey claimed district scoring honors with a 25.8 average while the rebound title went to Culver—Stockton's Ira Toran with a 13.9 average.

Missouri Southern's Cicero Lassiter finished seventh in the district scoring race with a 19.8 average. Lassiter also placed third in rebounding with a 12.8 average and the Lions' Ed Benton was sixth with an 11.4 mark.

Southern's Bobby Hall placed 10th in free throw shooting with 39 of 30 for .780 per cent. The Lions were second in team defense, permitting 69.7 points a game, and finished sixth in team rebounding with a .523 percentage, claiming 1,246 caroms to 1,137 for their opponents.

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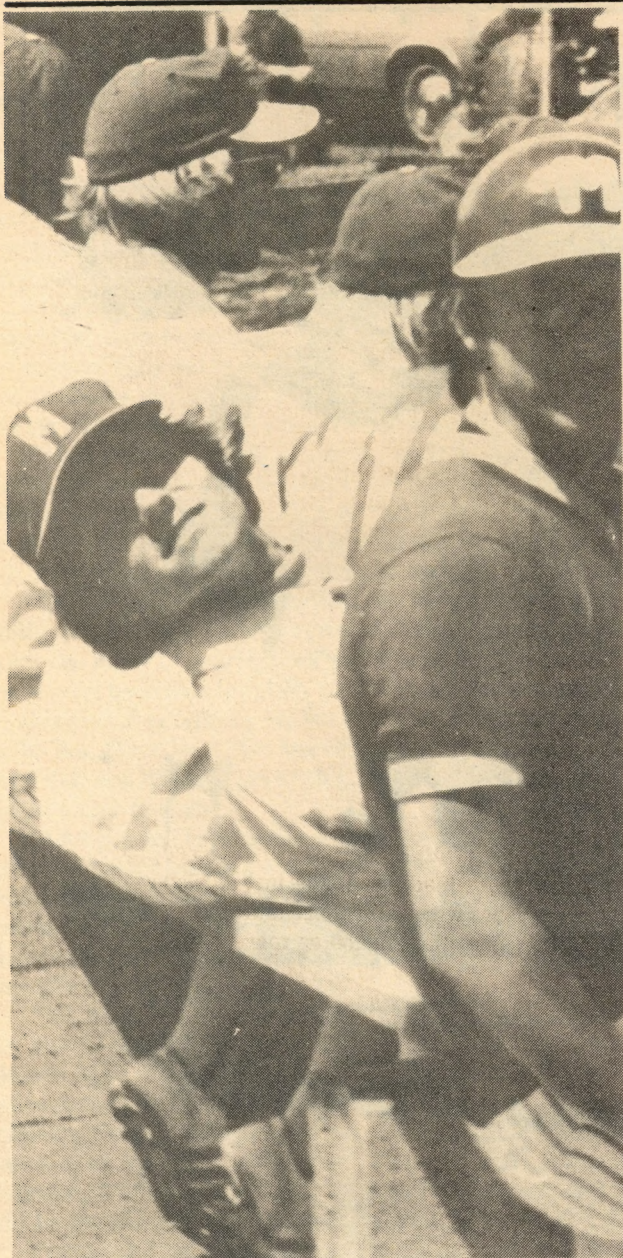
for

Two Washloads

at

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next to Elmer's Fun Cave



Righthanded fireballer Steve Carlton (lower left) and Southern's base stealing artist Phil Morgan relax between the innings.

Righthander:

Carlton termed 'unselfish'

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY

Missouri Southern State College's Steve Carlton is a gentleman on and off the diamond.

The soft-spoken, righthanded hurler of Ed Wuch's baseball Lions' is completely unselfish. Of course he naturally thinks of himself. He wants to have a good year like everyone else. But most of all his personal goals "coincide with team goals."

"I want to mainly contribute to the team anyway I can," says Carlton. "We have a good squad this year. My record will take care of itself."

Carlton, who stands at approximately 5-10 and tips the scales around the 170 pound area, is in his second full season of participating in the Southern baseball program. He bats from the right side of the opponent pitcher and mainly uses three types of pitches; slider, fastball, and curve. "The best pitch I have been using this year has been my slider. I use it around 75 per cent of the time," says Carlton.

Carlton, who batted at a slick .350 average and belted three home-runs during his final year at McAuley, says that this year's MSSC crew is the best ever and everyone knows it.

"This year's team is so poised and full of experience.

These are valuable assets to any ballclub." Carlton added in appreciation. "It's so much easier to pitch this season because the guys are hitting absolutely fantastic. You can afford to give up a few runs because of the strong offense behind you."

Carlton noted that Mike Whelan, Tim Doss, and Ellis Gaydou has provided excellent senior leadership this year. "It's good working with men like these. When you're down in the dumps they do all they possibly can to help you."

"The baseball program would really be in bad shape without Coach Wuch," said Carlton. "He's the man who really makes this program tick. Coach Wuch is the most dedicated coach that I've ever had. He spends a lot of time working on the field so it can be in playing condition for the next ballgame."

Carlton has high hopes of making it into the NAIA District 16 playoffs. "We've lost some games this year that we shouldn't have. Now we are going to have to settle down and win some ball games in order to get into the district playoffs. You can lose two or three easy baseball games by getting ready for the real tough one."

If Missouri Southern State College goes to the District 16 playoffs this spring, "Missouri Western will be the team to beat," he adds.

Hall 'outstanding athlete'

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY

Bobby Hall from Raytown South has been chosen as Missouri Southern State College's outstanding athlete of 1973-74.

Hall received the E.O. and Virginia Humphrey Outstanding Athlete award and his name will be inscribed on the permanent plaque which hangs in the MSSC gymnasium.

Departing head basketball coach Frank Davis, who presented the basketball awards during the Lionbackers all-sports banquet program at Henry's Fine Foods, described the 5-10 guard and baseball shortstop as "a leader, on and off the floor. He is one of the finest young men that I've ever coached."

Hall broke into Southern's varsity basketball starting lineup as freshman in 1972-73. He was the Lions' playmaker last season. He has started at shortstop the last two years for Ed Wuch's baseball crew.

Bobby said that his next year basketball goals simply are, "I just want to play a good, consistent floor game and try to lead the team the best I can. I'm looking forward to a good year next season for our team. With the players we have coming back and some new additions, I'm confident we should have a fine club."

Two other basketball athletes received awards during the annual dinner. Senior guard Art Green copped the outstanding defensive player of 1973-74 and cat-quick Cicero Lassiter received the KQYX-KSYN award as the Lions' outstanding basketball performer. Lassiter was selected by his teammates. He edged out Green by only one vote.

Former Cardinal speaks:

Moon thankful for education

BY KEITH R. COSTLEY

"The Cardinals had offered me some money to sign, but my father said I needed the education first."

Those were the key words of Wally Moon, athletic director and baseball coach at John Brown University during his speech at the Jasper High School Athletic Banquet.

"I had 20 years in baseball at age 38 and I was through as a player. I still had many productive years left. Thank goodness I had an education to fall back on," Moon added.

After Moon received an education he eventually played for the St. Louis Cardinals and won the National League Rookie-of-the Year honors in 1954. He defeated home-run king Hank Aaron for the title. "I've always been a great admirer of Hank and I'm with him as he goes for his 715 home-run," Moon said. Aaron boomed No. 715 during Moon's speech that night.

Moon spent his first five years with the Cardinals before being traded to the Dodgers in Los Angeles. Before he retired Moon had the honor of participating in three World Series.

The athletic director mentioned at the fete that he was a roommate during his rookie season with Stan Musial, the Cardinal Hall of Famer. "As a rookie with the Cardinals in 1954, Musial already was a superstar. I learned much from him as well as from Red Schoendienst (current Cardinal manager). Much of what I learned from them was off the baseball diamond."

Moon played for the Cardinals' Omaha farm club in 1950 and said that he still gets a tremendous amount of fan mail.

The former baseball great added, "We are participants and spectators. I compare athletics to the game of life ... both must be played according to the rules ... life is made up of rules. We strive in athletics to win and to lose properly. Life goes on the same way — a competitive

Moon particularly stressed the tremendous importance of education during the banquet. "You must have a good education to compete in our society. Putting on a Cardinal uniform for the first time was like a dream to me. But the best thing that happened to me was college."



Ed Wuch (left) and Frank Davis (right) present MSSC varsity basketball-baseball athlete Bobby Hall the Most Valuable Player award at the annual athletic banquet for the 1973-74 school year. The banquet was held at Henry's Fine Foods in Joplin.

Baseball team ups record

By TONY FEATHER

Coach Ed Wuch's Missouri Southern Baseball Lions have run up their season record to 22-11 winning six of their last eight games scoring a total of 42 runs to the opposition's 15.

"We're playing our kind of baseball," the baseball mentor commented. "Instituting the hit and run, the double steal, and hitting the ball real well; it all helps."

Southern did have a four game winning streak going after sweeping two doubleheaders; the first was a sweep against Augustana 3-2 and 6-2, the second came against District 16 rival Rockhurst by scores of 11-0 and 1-0, but the Lions failed to win either side of a doubleheader that they played against SMS coming up on the short side of 4-3 and 6-0 scores.

Doug Page was the hot hitter in the Augustana game going six for six on the day with a double and five singles. His average jumped from .355 when the DH started to .431 when it finished.

Augustana jumped off in the first game and tagged lefthander Tim Allan for two runs in the opening inning on two doubles, and single, and one free pass.

It was in the second inning when Southern got one run back when outfielder Mike Whelan rapped a two out single to center, stole second, and raced home on Page's single.

The Lions jumped ahead to stay getting two runs in the fifth with second baseman Phil Morgan getting a free ride and stealing second, Ellis Gaydou bunted out an infield hit.

Gaydou, swinging a little wide at first, was able to draw a pick off throw and, while that was going on, Morgan dashed home with Gaydou winding up at second. Jim Long then drove a double to center scoring Gaydou with what turned out to be the winning run.

In the second game, the Lions scored all six runs in the second and third innings in their 6-0 rout of the Vikings.

Singles by Eberhard, Long, and Whelan loaded the bases. A force out at the plate followed by a Mike Hagedorn single scored two and Bobby Hall moved to third. Russ Selvey knocked a sacrifice fly that scored Hall and when the throw home bounced over the catcher's head, Hagedorn made a headfirst scoring slide.

Singles by Page and Gaydou, added to Eberhard's ground-rule double, added the two additional runs in the third.

In the first Rockhurst game, which ended after five innings due to the ten run rule, Southern pounded southpaw Frank Campbell for eleven runs on ten hits in only two and two-thirds innings.

They scored two in the first on a single, a walk, and another single before Bobby Hall lashed a double to left scoring the two previous runners.

Their three runs in the second and another six in the third finished off the scoring and Tim Doss was on his way to his fifth win in six starts.

Steve Carlton ran his record to 2-0 in the nightcap giving up only three hits to the Rockhurst nine while Southern was able to score one unearned run in the fourth for the win.

The run came when Jim Long reached on an error, went to second on Bobby Hall's sacrifice bunt, and to third on Mike Whelan's single to right. Whelan then stole second and an errant throw from the catcher enabled Long to score.

Southern's most depressing doubleheader of late was their double-loss to SMS on Monday.

Outfielder Bob Blakey rapped a three run homerun in

each game of the double depth to lead the Bears on the road to victory.

Blakey's first homer gave Bill Rowe's charges a 3-0 lead in the first inning of the opener slamming one of lefty Tim Allan's pitches over the right-center field fence after a single, wild pitch, and a walk that set the first two men on for him.

Southern's other run came in the third on a single, a wild pitch and an error on Bob Brown's single.

MSSC got all three of their runs in the seventh on singles by Hall, and Whelan. A double by Hagedorn scored the first two and a wild pitch moved Hagedorn to third, Hagedorn then scored on Gaydou's single to center.

Tommy Hilton suffered his first loss in four decisions against SMS in the final game when they struck for three runs in the third, two in the fourth, and another in the sixth.

The Lions did come in more impressive in their sweep of Missouri Valley on Tuesday with brilliant one hit performance pitching by Freshman Bob Baker, and then rode a 12 hit barrage to help give Tim Doss his sixth win in seven starts.

The only hit Baker gave up came in the sixth when Pete Roetzer lined a single to left with two out.

The Lions tagged righthander Frank Nichray for one run in the second, two in the third, and three in the sixth for the 6-0 victory. Hagedorn, Hall, and Page each rapped a double for the Lions in the game.

In the nightcap, the Lions rapped one run in the first, added six in the fourth, with two and three runs coming in the fifth and sixth respectively.

The big scoring spree in the fourth was highlighted by run-scoring double by Hall, and Ken Shorer, a triple by Page, Whelan's run-scoring fielders choice, singles by Long and Morgan and one miscue.

The two wins with Valley have given the Lions an 8-6 record against NAIA District 16 rivals in their drive for the playoffs.

Freshman southpaw:

Baker proves to be winner

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Everytime Missouri Southern freshman southpaw Bob Baker steps onto the pitching mound you can be sure of two things — he's going to do the very best he can and most likely he'll win.

Baker was born on Aug. 8, 1955 at Freeman Hospital in Joplin, Mo. He is the 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Baker.

During his growing up years, Bob participated with such summer organizations as Farm Club, little League, Babe Ruth, American Legion Post 13. ALP 13 is a squad located in Joplin and the other leagues were at Carl Junction. Baker's legion coach was Ted Eberhard.

Baker was active in high school ball for two years. He recorded a perfect 6-0 winning slate during his junior year and bagged a 5-2 slate during his senior campaign.

Bob said that one of his highlights during his baseball career was belting a grand slam against Webb City during a Babe R Ruth All-Star game.

Another highlight is when he fired a non-hitter and struck out 17 during his senior year against the Sarcoux



Doug Page takes time out to take a drink.

Bears. Carl Junction went on to be district champs that year — it was quite an achievement because the Bulldogs had only 488 members in the high school.

"We have a good team this year. This team is loaded with depth ... we have speed, the sticks, the hurlers, we have everything. This team has the ability to go anywhere," said Baker.

Baker said that St. Louis Cardinal ace righthander Bob Gibson is his hero. "He's one of the greatest pitchers to ever throw the baseball," said Baker.

"My ambition is to play some type of pro ball. I would like the most to play but it would also be nice to be a trainer or a coach," Bob said.

If Baker had his choice he would like to go to the same team infielder Phil Morgan desires, the St. Louis Cardinals. In the American League Baker and Morgan want the New York Yankees. Of course though, Baker and Morgan most likely would travel wherever they were called.

Bob was ranked 30th in the nation on the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics official statistics April 10 in ERA (1.50). This is an honor that only few pitchers reach.

And Missouri Southern's Bob Baker reached it. He truly is a winner and head coach Ed Wuch is proud to have him in the Lions' baseball program.

Golfers take quintangular

Medalist honors were shared by two MSSC golfers in a Lion hosted quintangular meet held at Briarbrook golf and Country Club last Tuesday.

Richard Carlosn and Greg Clark, each carded even par 36-36—72 to gain the title.

Drury's Bill Hurtzen was runner-up on the individual list with a 73.

Doug Landrith's charges also came in with the best

with 467, followed by NEO of Tahlequah 472; SMS 478. and Drury, 479.

Southern also won their individual match over SMS 12½-5½, and Tahlequah 10½-7½, while tying Pittsburg 10½-10½, and bowing to Drury 9½-8½.

MSSC scoring: Richard Carlson 36-37—72; Mike Kallenberger 41-39—80; Gary Butler 40-39—79; Steve Watts 42-38—80; Rusty Ward 41-37—78; Greg Clark 36-36—

It was MSSC in 73

But let's learn more in 74

Summer school

Frazier pleased:

Lions finish spring training

By TONY FEATHER

The Missouri Southern State College football Lions have finished off their spring training drills and head coach Jim Frazier expresses the belief that it has been a very good spring.

"Our spring drills are geared to the individuals and individual improvement," the head mentor stated. "Thus far our proficiency has been up and down between excellent and mediocre and there are days when we (the coaches) are very excited and days when we are disappointed."

Coach Frazier explained that the emphasis has been put on the running game and the coaches feel that alot of offense has much to offer. He said that they have added new individuals at key positions and except for one spot in the defending secondary, the team is very sound.

"Our passing game is excellent. We know we have the ability to throw the ball," Frazier stated. "Tom Warren made the move to quarterback and it was a good move; we haven't been able to satisfy the defensive position to a good degree of excellency yet but that spot will be decided in the fall. Steve Hamilton has responded to the changes very well and the addition of Skip Hale has helped in the signal caller position."

Coach pointed out that there are three young men who will stabilize the tailback position: Robert Davis, Lyndell Williams, and Bill Hayles. In the fullback spot it could be Calvin Vinson, Larry Perry or John Carter, who recently underwent knee surgery but is expected back in full strength for the fall.

"We have respectable depth," Frazier noted, "but our key to success will be in the offensive line. We are pleased with transfers Dennis Grandon and Dave Anzelmo at the center spot, along with Bill Patterson, who is returning for us. Filling out the line are John Watson, who has moved up from linebacker, Randy Fidler, Jerry Atkinson, Bill Ruble and Willie Williams. These positions will be the big difference come next fall."

Frazier had nothing but praise for the performance of the defense in the drills. He explained that they were instituting an alternate defense in which the middle linebacker, or mike position, will be important. Ken Davis and Paul Jaeger will be prime candidates for that spot.

The other linebacker starters will be filled by Dean Collins, who Frazier noted was probably the outstanding performer in the drills, Randy Hocker, and Damon Clines.

"At defensive tackle we'll have Senior Ron Barnes," he stated, "and we expect to have another excellent year out of him, along with Roger Green and Don Mathews. We have George Bruto and Jim Thompson at the defensive end spots. Moving Thompson up there was a real good move," he concluded. "We don't have alot of depth there, but we expect to add a lot from the freshmen coming in this fall." We have George Bruto and Jim Thompson at the defensive end spot.

He slotted the secondary spot with John Busulacki and Chris Cawyer at strong safety with Melvin Wilson at what is called the free safety position, "The moving to offensive by Tom Warren has left us one spot but that may be solved by David Korner or Mark Phillips, that will come in the fall though," he commented.

"Our kicking game," Frazier said, has been looking good with both Harvey Derrick and Charles Ward doing good jobs on field goals and kickoffs as well. Our punting has been done thus far by Hamilton and Wilson," he noted, "but we're not yet sure on who will handle the chore most often in the season."

Coach Frazier finished off the interview by expressing the team "no doubt is an excellent football team. We think the fact that we stuck with the youngsters has brought us up to a team with the experience and we get the feeling of a definite desire to regain national prominence, if we play up to our ability."

Hamilton out:

Golds win again, 28-0

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Missouri Southern State College's Golds, who had to work without record-smashing ace quarterback Steve Hamilton, scored on four of five possessions in blanking the Greens, 28-0, during the second intrasquad scrimmage tussle of the spring.

Hamilton, who has rewritten many records in the Southern passing charts, substained a neck injury in an auto mishap the night before the contest and was held out by head coach Jim Frazier.

Tommy Warren and Skip Hale divided duties at the quarterback spot during the absence of Hamilton and both turned in respectable performances.

Warren, a 6-foot, 175-pound sophomore who manned the cornerback position for the Lions last fall, carried the pigskin eight times for 68 yarss and one touchdown and completed seven of eight passes for 103 yards and one TD.

Hale, who led the nation's junior college passers as a freshman at Coffeyville Junior College, tossed a tremendous 63-yard scoring strike to split end Kerry Anders.

Defensive positions held by the Golds were George Bruto and Jim Thompson at ends, Ron Barnes and Roger Green at tackles, Randy Hocker, Dean Collins and Ken Davis at linebackers, John Busalacki and David Korner at the corners and Chris Cawyer and Melvin Wilson at the safety positions.



COACH FRAZIER

The running of Warren, running backs Lydell Williams, Robert Davis and Larry Perry featured the Gold assaults throughout the scrimmage.

Williams carried six times for 21 yards before suffering a slight leg injury.

Davis had five carries for 35 yards and had a 10-yard scoring jaunt nullified by a penalty. He also threw a block to spring Anders loose on his 63-yard scoring play.

Perry, probably the Lions' best blocking back, carried only four times, but picked up 26 yards and one touchdown, scoring on a three-yard burst on the Gold's final possession.

Despite one holding penalty, two illegal procedure penalties and one delay of game call, the Golds drove the distance to paydirt on their first possession in 13 plays. Warren uncorked a 20-yard pass to flanker Bernie Busken for the touchdown.

Harvey Derrick, a 6-2, 216-pound kicking specialist from Oklahoma City, drilled his first of three extra points for a 7-0 lead. Seneca's Danny Rosiere booted the fourth PAT for the Golds.

The Golds scored again on the second possession, going the distance in nine plays with Warren rambling the final 10 on the option play.

With Hale at the controls, it took the Golds just two plays to score on their fourth possession. Hale sped 12 yards on the first play to the Green 48, but a penalty moved the ball back to the Gold 37. On the next play, Hale fired a strike to Anders who danced the tight rope down the west sidelines to score, getting a key block from Davis.

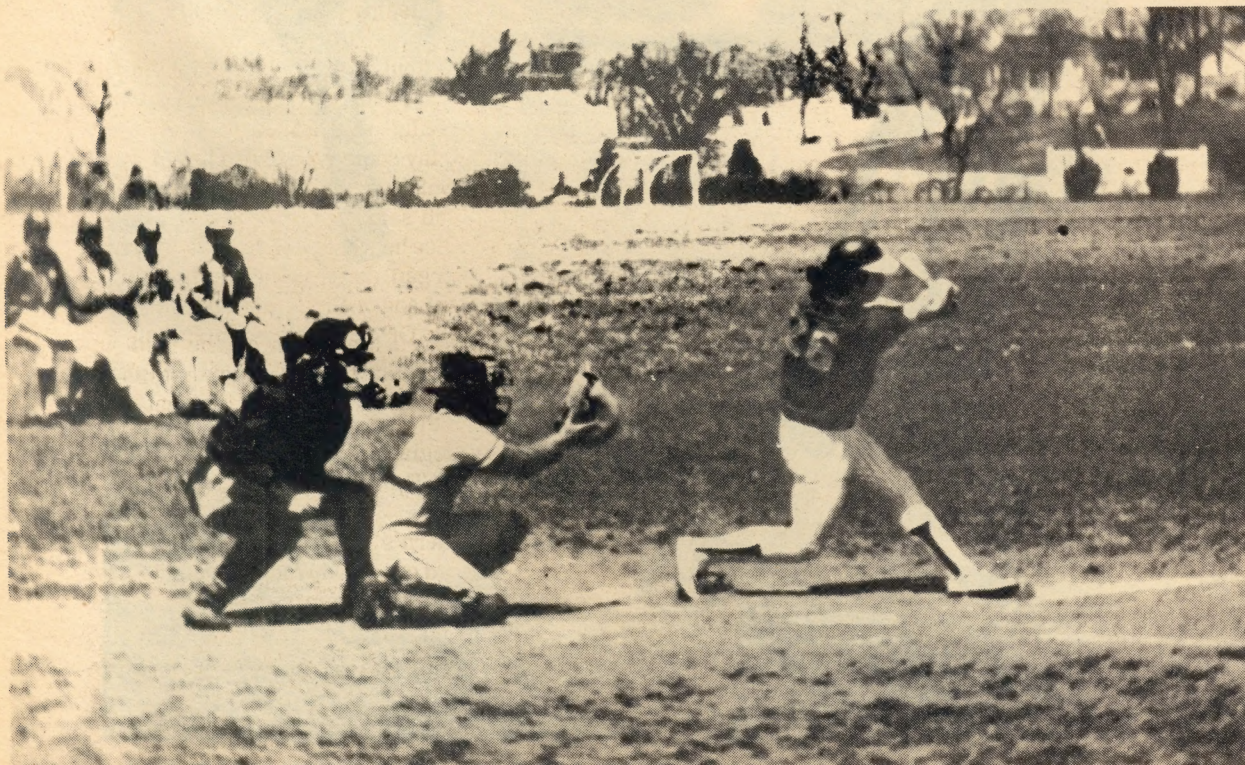
Perry climaxed the Gold's fifth and final offensive thrust with his three-yard burst up the middle. It took the Golds 10 plays to score this time. The key play was a 22-yard pass from Hale to Kenny Howard on a third-and-18 call from the Green 25, setting up Perry's touchdown on the next play.

In addition to Hamilton, offensive tackle Bill Ruble, fullback Calvin Vision, fullback John Carter, defensive tackle John LaBlank and linebackers Paul Jaeger and Rick Cline were held out of the scrimmage due to injuries.

Galbraith hired

Martin Galbraith was employed by the Joplin R-8 Board of Education April 10 as a teacher and assistant football coach at Memorial High School for the next school year.

Galbraith is a graduate of Joplin Senior High School and Missouri Southern State College and is working toward a master's degree at Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville. He was a former football athlete at Southern.



Missouri Southern State College Lion athlete takes a mighty cut at the plate.



COACH WADE

Going to Minnesota:

Coach Wade resigns

Charley Wade, offensive coordinator at Missouri Southern State College the last two years, has resigned his position to accept an assistant's position on the University of Minnesota staff of Cal Stoll.

Stoll announced that Wade, 32, will have charge of the quarterbacks and wide receivers when the Gophers launch spring drills.

The former Springfield high school and Southwest Missouri State University athlete replaces former backfield coach Tom Moore, who has taken a similar job with the New York Stars of the World Football League.

Max Oldham, athletic director and physical education department head at Missouri Southern, said that Wade

was interviewed for the Minnesota post a couple of weeks ago.

Frazier praised Wade's contribution to the Southern football program. "Charley did a great job for Lion football and we hate to lose him," Frazier said. "I'm excited for Charley and his family."

Wade's departure came with just one week of spring drills remaining.

Louisiana, Mo., star:

Davis signs letter of intent

By KEITH R. COSTLEY

Senior flanker Curtis Davis has signed a letter of intent to participate on the MSSC football squad next fall.

Davis, a talented 5-10, 175-pound product of Louisiana, Mo. High School, scored touchdowns every 2.45 times he handled the pigskin last season.

"Curtis is definitely a quality wide receiver - running back combination," head coach Jim Frazier said. "He's an above-average receiver with exception body balance and deceptiveness in a one-on-one situation. He will give us another breakaway threat."

Davis directed Jim York's Louisiana Bulldogs' to the Clarence Cannon Conference championship last season with a near-perfect 8-0-1 record. The only flaw in the Bulldogs' campaign was a tie with South Shelby.

The speedster salvaged all-conference, all-district and all-state first team honors last season and six other members of the Louisiana crew copped honorable mention on the all-state team.

Davis averaged touching the football six times a game and crossed the touchdown area 22 times during his senior year, boosting his three-year varsity total to 37. In the seasonal opening contest for Louisiana, Davis got his

hands on the ball six separate times and scored five touchdowns.

During his sophomore year Davis manned the split end position and was shifted during his junior season to tailback.

Davis also played basketball and presently runs on the Louisiana track team. The sprinter has been clocked at 9.8 in the 100, 22.6 in the 220 and 51.5 in the 440-yard dash.

"I haven't run the quarter-mile since I was a sophomore," he said. "I also compete in the high jump."

Davis said that he had received several college and junior college scholarship offers.

Gaddis hired

Max Oldham, athletic director at Missouri Southern announced the new offensive coordinator for the Lion football program replacing Coach Charley Wade, who had resigned to take a job with Minnesota University.

The new assistant for head coach Jim Frazier will be Don Gaddis, assistant football coach at Afton, Mo., High School near St. Louis.

Gaddis, offensive coordinator at Afton last fall, previously was head coach at Hannibal and served as an assistant coach at Rolla.

"Don is one of the finest young football minds in Missouri," Coach Frazier praised. "With Don joining our program, the offensive philosophy in Lion football will continue to be wide open football."

The new Southern coach was present for Saturday's intra squad game at Riverton High School, starting at 1:30 p.m. The squad tussle will wrap up spring ball for the Lions.

Gaddis, 31, and his wife, Dee, are natives of Mountain Grove, Mo. They have a four-year-old daughter, Dawn.

... Owens, too

Dan Owens, offensive tackle at St. Mary's High School in St. Louis, has signed a letter of intent to attend Missouri Southern State College and join the Lions' football program next fall.

Southern head coach Jim Frazier announced the signing of Owens and noted that the MSSC coaching staff is "excited" about having the 6-3, 220-pound youngster join the Lion football program.

Owens brings outstanding credentials from St. Mary's to the Lion football program.

"Due to his physical abilities and the outstanding prep coaching he's received, Dan already possesses a high degree of skill as an offensive lineman," Frazier said.

"His aggressiveness in attacking a defender is what impressed us (Southern coaches) the most. Our film evaluation of him ranked Danny as one of the top offensive line prospects in the state. We're looking forward to Dan joining our organization."

... and Frank

Kenny Frank, a 6-0, 180-pound defensive back from Cincinnati, Ohio, has signed a letter of intent to attend Missouri Southern State College this fall.

The Elder High School product has been clocked at 4.7 seconds in the 40-yard dash and was an all-conference selection during his senior campaign.

Jim Frazier, Southern's head football coach, was all smiles in announcing Frank's signing.

"Ken will be a definite asset to our program at Southern," Frazier said. "He is extremely aggressive and has the quickness to help round out our secondary."



Shaking hands are Curtis Davis (left) and Missouri Southern State College head football coach Jim Frazier. Davis, a quick and talented 5-10, 175-pound senior flanker from Louisiana, Mo. High School, has signed a letter of intent to participate on the MSSC football squad next fall.